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The Bombay Chronicle

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EDITED BY B. G. HORNIMAN, 1913—19

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

CONDUCTED BY MARMADUKE PICKTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI.

VOL. VIII. NO. 20 — BOMBAY: MONDAY, JANUARY 24, 1921. — TWO ANNAS.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

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P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be possession of passports.

Date. 1921	Steamer.	Tons.
22nd January	"SICILIA"	6,702
29th "	"MOREA"	10,890
5th February	"KAISAR-I-HIND"	11,430
12th "	"PLASSY" (a)	7,346
19th "	"MALWA"	10,883
26th "	"NALDERA" (b)	15,825
5th March.	"CALEDONIA"	7,572
12th "	"DONGOLA" (c)	8,056
19th "	"CHINA" (c)	7,952
26th "	"NARKUNDA" (b)	16,118
2nd April	"KALYAN"	8,967
9th "	"CALEDONIA" (c)	7,572
16th "	"KAISAR-I-HIND"	11,430
23rd "	"MANTUA" (b)	10,902
30th "	"SICILIA"	6,702

(a) PLASSY.—Through steamer from Far East. Calls Bombay for Mails only.

(b) NALDERA, NARKUNDA and MANTUA.—Through steamers from Australia. Only have limited accommodation available for passengers from Bombay.

(c) CALEDONIA and CHINA.—Terminate voyages at Marseilles, but special railway facilities will be arranged in connection with these ships only.

P. & O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN.—It is notified that there will be No special trains across France for some considerable time to come.

DOGS.—Under no circumstances can Dogs be conveyed by the Company's passenger carrying steamers.

British India Company's sailings to Port Said And Plymouth only.

Date. 1921	Steamer.	Tons.
24th January.	"KANDALA"	8,146
3rd February.	"CHANDA" *	6,169
28th "	"NEURALIA"	9,082
About middle of April	SH R "MASHOBRA"	8,200

*"CHANDA" has accommodation for a limited number of second class saloon passengers only.

Sailings to Straits and China and Australia.

Date.	Steamer.	Remarks.
29th January	"NARKUNDA"	Calls Colombo, Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney.
10th February	"DILWARA"	Calls Colombo, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.
23rd "	"MANTUA"	Calls Colombo, Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage to P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be Arranged with.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd. (Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
* Yoshida Maru No. 3.	M. Kozaka.	4646	20th Jan.	27th Jan.
Rongoon Maru.	Y. Nakajiam.	5060	27th Jan.	5th Feb.
Malacca Maru.	M. Tsuruha-shi.	5373	18th Feb.	21st Feb.
Bieleteld	Lang	4460	12th Feb	17th Feb.
Kawachi Maru	R. Arakida	5879	18th Feb	1st Mar.

* This steamer has no accomodation for passengers.

† This steamer arrives from New York and sails for Calcutta via Colombo and Madras.

For freight and passage apply to T. TAGAMI, Manager.

Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamers	Captain	Arrival	Departure
Durma Maru	R. Yago	15th Jan	25th Jan.
Burma Maru	S Kobayashi	30 th "	12th Feb.
Saigon Maru	I. Ijichi	10th Feb.	22nd Feb.
Kasado Maru	T Watanabe	15th Feb.	28th Feb.

For Freight and Passages, etc, apply to K. SHIMA, Manager.

Ballard Road, Bombay.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL 40,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL 3,996,320

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2. Hon. Mr. Purshotamdas Thakordas, C.I.E., M.B.E.
3. Mangaldas G. Parekh, Esq.
4. Chamanlal G. Parekh, Esq.
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Local Sub-Branch—Station Branch. Bombay Branch.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 3 per cent. per annum from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 special arrangements are to be made.

DEPOSITS for long and short periods are received on favourable terms.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed 4 per cent.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities.

For further information and rules of business apply to the Bank's manager in charge of the Bombay Branch. No. 50-52 Churchgate Street,

TRICUMLAL N. MODY, Manager.

GIRDHARDAS & SONS, Managing Agents.

THE

SUMITOMO BANK.

LIMITED.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen 70,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL .... Yen 40,000,000
RESERVE FUND .... Yen 14,200,000

HEAD OFFICE, OSAKA.

BRANCHES:

Bombay	Kure	San Francisco
Bingomachi	Kurume	Seattle
Dotonbori	Kyoto	Semba
Hanta	London	Shanghai
Hankow	Moji	Shimonoseki
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Tokyo
Honolulu	Nakanoshima	Torisaburasho
Hyogo	New York	Wakamatsu
Kawaguchi	Ninama	Yanai
Kobe	Onomichi	Yokohama

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accured amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and far shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

J. SATO, Manager.

Churchgate Street, Bombay. Post Box No. 889.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK LIMITED

ESTABLISH 15TH MAY, 1915.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital authorised	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	16,65,017	8	2
Reserve Funds	15,69,858	4	5

Dividend of the rate of 12 per cent. per annum has been declared, by the Bank in paid-up capital.

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hyredabad (Sindh)	Multan City
Bombay	Jullundur	Montgomery
Calcutta	Jammu	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jhelum City	Patiala
Delhi	Karachi	Quetta
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Rawalpindi
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Sialkot
Gojra	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Hapur		Umballa City
Hoshiarpur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are recbived for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVING BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bang grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc. of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to

DES RAJ MEHRA. Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD

(Incorporated in England.)

SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 4 per cent per annum on the minimum balance up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the name of two or more persons and may be made payable any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

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THE

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen 60,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL .... Yen 45,000,000
RESERVE FUND .... Yen 9,030,000

HEAD OFFICE TAIPEH FORMOSA

BRANCHES.

LONDON	YOKOHAMA	KARENKO
NEW YORK	MOJI	KEELUNG
SHANGHAI	AMOY	MAKUNG
HONGKONG	CANTON	TAITOH
SINGAPORE	FOOCHOW	SHINCHIKU
BATVIA	HANKOW	TAICHU
SEMARANG	KIUKIANG	TAMAN
SOORABAYA	SWATOW	TAKOW
TOKYO	AKO	TAMSUI
KOBE	GIRAN	TOWEN
OSAKA	KAGI	BANGKOK

The Bank has also a LARGE NUMBER OF CORRESPONDENTS at HOME and ABROAD.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened and FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE Business transacted.

J. IHARA. Manager.

30, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	£1,800,000
Paid-up Captial	£1,050,000
Reserve Liability of Share holders	£ 750,000
Reserve Fund	£1,050,000

HEAD OFFICE.

14, Gracechurch Street, London, N. C.

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Batavia	Howrah (Calcutta)	Madras
Bombay		Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	New York
Colombo	Karachi	Penang
Delhi	Kota Bhru (Kalantan)	Rangoon
Galle		Shanghai
		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Cradit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. B. CRICHTON, Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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(Registered in Japan.) ESTABLISH 1886.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Reserved Fund	Yen 50,000,000

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Branches:—

Tsinam, Tokio, Tsingau, Vladivostoek.

CURRENT DEPOSIT Accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interests is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum of daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

N. OTSUKA, Manager.

Post Box No. 204. Hornby Road, Bombay

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Sir Chimanlal H. Stalvad, Kt.
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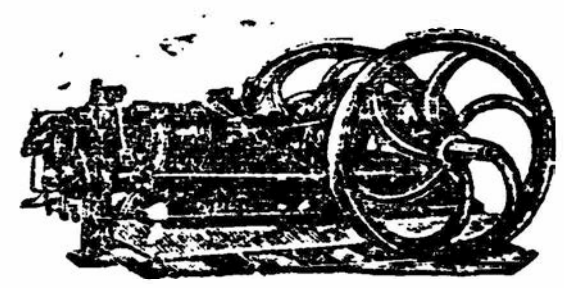


Also other kinds of machinery such as Grinding mills, Oil mills, pumps of all kinds, Electric Motors and Dynamos upto 2 volts and 100 Amps. Saw benches, Cylinder Oils, Beltings, and all kinds of mill gin stores always in stock.

P. G. MUSKER & CO.
63, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay

Do YOU Pelmanise?

Have you ever properly realised the fact that in your brain you possess the finest money-making machine in the world?

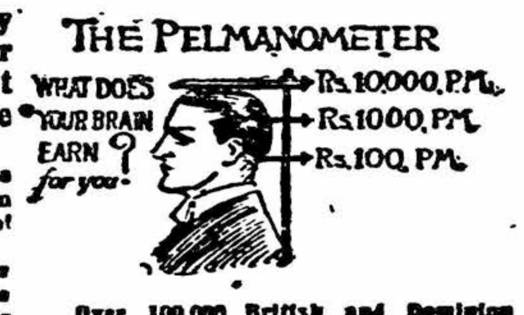
There is practically no limit to the income-earning powers of the mind when is keyed up to the highest pitch of efficiency of which it is capable.

By training your mind to greater efficiency you can put yourself in the way of earning twice, three times, four times the amount you make at present.

In every profession, business, and occupation there is a demand for men and women with scientifically trained minds.

Over 500,000 men and women have already been trained to greater efficiency by the famous Pelman System which develops just these qualities of Concentration, Memory, Initiative, Ideation, Self-Confidence, and Administrative Power which are in the greatest demand to-day.

THE PELMANOMETER



Over 100,000 British and Dominion Officers and Men have studied the Course, including 150 Admirals and Generals.

By training your mind on the Pelman System you better work (and better paid work) with infinitely less effort.

A Course of Pelman Training is the finest of all mental exercises. It develops your mind as physical training develops your muscles. It is most fascinating to follow and takes up very little time. It is taught by post and can be followed anywhere.

Write to-day to—

The Pelman Institute
B. r Crawford Sea Face, BOMBAY.

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TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—"Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.

CITY SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING STUDIO.—Opposite Waterways s. Fort, Bombay. The leading Institution in the East, pronounced by Commercial Experts to be the BEST. Mang. Prope. A. B. KAPADIA and F. J. DAVAR.

MISCELLANEOUS.

INDIAN CURIOUS Manufacturers and Merchants (in metal, stone and wood) are requested to send particulars and prices to Mr. J. G. SHETH, 45, Ebrahim Building, Girgaon-Sindhi Lane, Bombay No. 4. 7806

THOSE DESIROUS of purchasing new or secondhand motor cars and cycles. Please consult B. WORRAD and Co. 21, Tardeo Road, Bombay. Cars of all description going at rockbottom prices. 7881

FOR SCIENTIFIC ASTROLOGICAL ADVICE—Write to K. P. MUTHUSWAMY TIRUKOLLUR, South India, with particulars regarding place, date and time of writing letter. Fee one rupee per query in advance. One query at a time. 7595

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—JUNIOR CLERKS, good handwriting essential. SMITHAM BYRNE & LAMBERT, Solicitors, 16, Church Gate Street. 7852

WANTED. A competent and experienced L. C. E. (B. E.), as STATE ENGINEER. Salary Rs. 150 per mensum, horse allowance extra. Apply sharp to HUZUR OFFICE, Rajkot State. 7906

WANTED—CLERKS for a Solicitors' Firm LL.B., High Court and District Pleaders preferred. Apply to Messrs. SOONDERDAS AND CO. Solicitors No. 1, Hammam Street, Fort, Bombay. 7675

WANTED.—A GRADUATE for the Birla High School, Dhandhuka, one with Persian and Science preferred. Apply, stating terms, to the CHAIRMAN. 7539

WANTED—OFFICE BOY, one experienced in Eye work preferred. See Dr. MODY, opposite Parekh Hospital, Sandhurst Road, between 2 and 5. 7845

MILLER WANTED by Roller Flour Mill in Northern India. Apply with certificates and stating salary desired to Box No. 1695, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7844

WANTED.—A Competent ACCOUNTANT, one experienced in Mill accounts preferred. Apply sharp with Copies of testimonials to Messrs. MORARJEE GOCULDAS & CO., Bonail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. 7867

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—AN ASSISTANT in the Process Deptt. of a daily newspaper office. Men with experiences in making half-tone and line blocks need only apply. Apply to Box No. 100, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED.—NURSES for Prince of Wales Hospital. Salary Rs. 60—70 p.m. Apply to the undersigned mentioning age, caste and experience. CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER. Dhrangadra State. 7823

WANTED—A well experienced LADY DOCTOR and a MIDWIFE for "the Eslami Zenana Dispensary". Pay according to qualifications. Apply sharp with testimonials to SHETH HAJI ABDULA HAJI HUSSEN, Vice-President, Eslami Zenana Dispensary, Dhoraji, Kathiawar. 7811

WANTED.—A SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON for the "Prince of Wales Hospital." Salary Rs 60 per month. Apply to the under signed with copies of testimonials. CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER. Dhrangadra State. 7822

WANTED.—For the King-George Hindu High School, Gujranwala (Punjab), a fully qualified and experienced DRAWING MASTER with pay according to qualifications and benefit of Provident Fund. Applications with possible date of joining to reach immediately the HEADMASTER. 7743

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—A LADY ASSISTANT SURGEON for Pranhunvarba Zenana Hospital. Salary Rs. 200—250 p.m. quarters and a carriage. Apply to the undersigned giving particulars of age, caste and experience. Good maternity experience essential. CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER. Dhrangadra State. 7821

WANTED

WANTED—BUYERS for a working lorry (Garford 1 3/4 ton and two Overland touring cars. Machines new. Prices moderate. Apply sharp to:—S. N. PAVANGADKAR, Near Babujamal, Kolhapur. 7769

ENGLISHMAN INVENTOR of an up to date Electric Totalizator WANTS PARTNER or enterprising Indian firm to promote same. Personal interview only. Box No. 1707, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7896

WANTED TO BUY.—SMALL BUNGALOW worth about Rs. 40 to 50 thousand each in Gamdevi locality or thereabout. Apply with full particulars to Box No. 1691, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7815

WANTED—Complete BLOW ROOM MACHINERY for Mill of 35,000 spindles, ready or near future delivery. Please correspond or call upon with GORAKHARAM SADHURAM, Kalbadevi, 183/85, 'Phone No. 489. 7879

FOR SALE.

AN INDISPENSABLE AND AUTHORITATIVE GUIDE. Officially sanctioned for the Dispensaries and Libraries of the Baroda State. Just published in Gujerati "Social Diseases (Genito-Urinary and Venereal Diseases and Sexology". By Dr. Kaikhosru K. Dadachanji, Consulting Surgeon Specialist, The Genito-Urinary Skin and Surgical Hospital, Corner Grant Road, Bombay. 450 pages. 24 illustrations. Price Rs. 4. Obtainable from (1) "KAISER-I-HIND" Paper Printing Works, Elphinstone Circle Fort, Bombay, whence V.-P.'s are despatched Rs. 4-5 (2) S. GOVIND & CO., Sandhurst Road. 4366

TO BE LET.

TO LET—BUNGALOW at Matunga Block System open air, three minutes' walk from station, G.I.P. Railway. Apply Box No. 1653, Advt. Dept. Bombay Chronicle." Telephone No. 3636 7623

PANCHGUNI—TO LET from 1st January six room BUNGALOW, conveniently situated, rent Rs. 200. Apply Mrs. HARPER, Rock Side. 7364

PUBLIC NOTICE.

FOR SALE.

BUILDING STONES such as Copry chanki Rubble, Corner Stones, Metal Header, etc.

Also machines extracted "Sisal Hemp or Agave Fibre." For samples and rates apply to the AGENT, the Powai Estate, 50, Medows Street, Fort. 7144

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the purchase on contract for 12 months of all cotton waste produced at the Globe Mills. Tenders should be submitted before the 31st January, 1921, to Messrs. TURNER, MORRISON & CO., Ltd., 40, Churchgate Street, Bombay. 7856

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MESSRS. The INDIAN ENGINEERING CO., Mechanical and Electrical Engineers and Steel Merchants, beg to inform their Customers hereby, as well as the public that their Offices have now been temporarily removed to No. 16, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay. All communications to them should be accordingly addressed.

5th January, 1921. 7844

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE LTD. AND B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing about
Boyne	4,500	25th Jan., 1921
Canadian Conqueror	5,500	28th Feb., 1921
Treven	15th April, 1921	

For particulars of freight, etc., apply to Messrs. MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO. Agents. 5350

NOTICE TO REMOVAL.

ALLAHABAD BANK LTD.

BUSINESS will be conducted in the the Bank's New Office Allahabad Bank Buildings, Apollo Street, from MONDAY, 17th inst. 7704

NOTICE.

PUBLIC ARE HEREBY WARNED that the undersigned has purchased the whole of the Empress Automobiles with its goodwill. So anybody having any claim against the firm should produce his claim at the premises on or before 1st February, 1921. After that date no claim will be recognised.

For Prince & Co.,
HABIBBHOY SAJAN,
Manager.

Bombay, dated 20th January, 1921. 7848

JAMNAGAR DWARKA RAILWAY COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of 50 tons. of Burma teak squares of best quality and 50 tons. second quality. Sealed tenders should reach the Office of the Undersigned on or before the 1st February 1921, delivery to be completed by 1st March, 1921.

Tenders will not be considered unless accompanied by Rs. 200 as earnest money.

The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

F. C. NISSEN,
Engineer-in-Chief.

Jamnagar, 15th January, 1921. 7813

FOR SALE.

JUST RECEIVED BRAND NEW "RUSTON & HORNSBY C. C. CRUDE OIL ENGINE."

B. H. P. 15 for Rs. 5,990.
B. H. P. 20 for Rs. 6,990.
B. H. P. 25 for Rs. 7,300.
B. H. P. 32 for Rs. 9,600.
Less 3 per cent.

B. H. P. 40 for Rs. 11,990.
B. H. P. 50 for Rs. 12,980.
B. H. P. 65 for Rs. 17,500.
B. H. P. 80 for Rs. 17,980.
Less 5 per cent.

with all complete parts according to makers specification.

Apply.

KUEMEL SETNA & NOWROSJI Co.,
9—10, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

7756

PUBLIC NOTICE.

WANTED.

AN expert in geology for geological survey of the Kolhapur State. Apply with testimonials, stating qualifications and terms to the ACTING DIWAN of Kolhapur. 7796

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited before 31st January, 1921, for the contract of the distillation of country liquor for consumption in the Idar State for the year 1920-21. For conditions and further particulars regarding the contract, apply to:—

THE MAHARAJA KUMAR,
Idar State,
Himatnagar (A. P. Ry.)

7418

EAST INDIA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED for the information and guidance of the Public that during the period 20th January 1921, to 20th February 1921 both days inclusive, all parcels traffic booked to and from Delhi from and to stations on the North-Western Railway's system will be dealt with at the North-Western Railway Goods Shed, Delhi, and not at Delhi Main Station. The existing arrangements of booking of passenger Luggage will however continue to be dealt with at the Delhi Main Station as hitherto.

By order,
P. C. SHERIDAN,
General Traffic Manager.

No. 5 Calcutta.
17th January, 1921. 7855

THE BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Share Holders of the company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th January, 1921, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) for the transaction of the following business:—

(1) To adopt the Directors' Report and the duly audited Profit and Loss A/c, for the period ending 31st December 1920, and Balance Sheet as at that date of the company.
(2) To appoint Directors.
(3) To appoint auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
(4) To transact such other business as may be brought forward by the Chairman.

Notice is also given that share TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 20th January, 1921 till the 31st January, 1921, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors.
M. D. DARU.
Secretary.

Bombay, 15th January, 1921. 7752

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SERVICE.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the following will be received by the Director of the Royal Indian Marine at his office in the Royal Indian Marine Dockyard, Bombay, up to 4 p.m. (Standard Time), on the dates specified:—

PARTICULARS OF TENDERS.

Date of opening Tender, 8th Febry., 1921.

Period of Contract for the year ending 30th September, 1921.

1. For supply of Labour for making and repairing Sails, Awning and Canvas Gear in the Dockyard and loft.
2. For repairing Clews and Splicing Lanyard.
3. For Slinging and Unslinging Hammocks.

Date of opening Tender, 11th Febry., 1921.

4. For repairing and restuffing Troop beddings.
5. For removal of coal ashes including soots clinkers and other refuse, accummulating in the Engine Room and Stockhold and on deck of R. I. M. Vessels.

Date of opening Tender, 15th Febry., 1921.

6. For washing troop beddings and hammocks.
7. For supply of articles of provisions and hospital necessaries.

Date of opening Tender, 18th Febry., 1921.

Period of Contract for the half year ending 30th September, 1921.

8. For supply of Miscellaneous Marine Stores.

All Tenders must be sent by Registered Post.

The quotations must be shown in words as well as in figures.

For particulars se Notice No. 248 Est., dated 10th January, 1921, in the "Bombay Government Gazette" of the 20th and 28th January and 6th and 13th February, 1921.

E. J. HEADLAM,
Captain,
for Director of the Royal Indian Marine. 7771

CANADA TO INDIA AND JAVA PORTS

A DIRECT MONTHLY SERVICE from Canada to India and Java has been inaugurated by Messrs. Fletcherman and Buckhall Steamship Co., Ltd., Steamers will sail from Montreal to Port Said, Port Sudan, Aden Bombay, Colombo Singapore Batavia and other Java ports as inducement offers.

Cargo will also be taken by transhipment for Karachi Madras and Calcutta.

Rate of freight will be about the same as is charged from New York.

The following steamers will be loading at Montreal for India and the Far East.

S. S. "Swasf" September.
S. S. "City of Melbourne" October.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

Messrs. W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.
Hard Bazar Street, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

SECOND HAND LOOMS FOR SALE.

OFFERS are invited for the following second-hand looms, all in working order: 12 of 28 inches, 17 of 32, 6 of 34, 14 of 36, 21 of 38, 6 of 46, 25 of 48 and 5 of 54. Inspection on application to the Manager, Alexandra Mills, Chinchpokli, Bombay. Offers should be submitted not later than the 31st instant to the E. D. SASSOON UNITED MILLS, LTD., 2, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay. 7795

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

NOTICE.

MAJOR E. C. HODGSON D.S.O., I.M.S., Acting Director, Bacteriological Laboratory, Parel, will deliver a LECTURE at the INSTITUTE on TUESDAY, the 25th January, 1921, at 6-30 p.m.

SUBJECT Mosquito carried diseases of Bombay illustrated by lantern slide.

The lecture is open to the public. 7732

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that about 54 Building Stones of various sizes, from 3½' by 2' by 2' to 2' by 1½' by 1½, will be sold by Public Auction in the compound of the office of the Executive Engineer, South Salsette District, Byramji Jeejibhoy Road, Bandra, at 3 p.m. on the 28th January, 1921.

(Sd.) T. S. SOORMA,
Executive Engineer,
South Salsette District.

Bandra, 20th January, 1921. 7868

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

ENHANCEMENT OF RATES FOR PUBLIC COAL, COKE AND PATENT FUEL.

WITH effect from 1st April, 1921, Coal Coke and Patent fuel in full wagon loads, at owner's risk, loading and unloading being done by owners, booked on public account from any station to any station on the East Indian Railway and vis will be charged at the following scale of rates, both in local and through booking:—

	Pies per md per mile
For all distances up to 200 miles inclusive	0.18
Plus for any distance in excess of 200 miles and up to 600 miles inclusive	0.12
Plus for any distance in excess of 600 miles and up to 700 miles inclusive	0.07
Plus for any distance in excess of 700 miles	0.06

1. The above scale is exclusive of the East Indian Railway terminal charge of Rs. 0-8-0 per ton. which will be levied in addition.

2. Public Coal, Coke and Patent fuel booked to stations on Foreign Railways, which have adopted the above scale, will be charged at this scale on the actual through distance from start to destination and all terminals, transhipment and other extra charges due, will be levied in addition. Public Coal, Coke and Patent fuel booked to stations on the Foreign Railways, which have not adopted the above scale, will be charged over the East Indian Railway at the above scale from the booking station up to the Junctions with such railways and the charges for the remaining distance will be levied as per the Tariffs of the Foreign Railways in force from time to time.

C. D. M. HINDLEY,
Agent.
E. I. Ry.

Calcutta, 7th December, 1920. 8369

THE TATA IRON AND STEEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

ISSUE OF 7,00,000 SECOND PREFERENCE SHARES OF RS. 100 EACH AT PAR.

SECOND CALL.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at a meeting of the Director of this Company held here on the 9th December, 1920, a call of Rs. 15/- per share on the Second Preference Shares of the Company was made, and it was determined that such call should be paid to the Company's Agents at the Registered Office Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, on the 24th January, 1921 and that from such date interest at the rate of nine per cent. per annum will be charged until payment.

The payment in respect of this call will only be accepted if the amount paid covers the call due on all the shares registered against shareholders' names on 30th December, 1920.

All remittances must be made payable in Bombay free of charge.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from 3rd January to 6th January, 1921, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,

TATA SONS LIMITED, AGENTS.
R. D. TATA,
Director.

Navsari Buildings, Fort,
Bombay, 15th December, 1920.

P.S.—1.—Shareholders' attenion is particularly drawn to the fact that as all the Second Prefereuce Shares will carry dividend at the rate of 7½ per cent. per annum from 24th Jaguary, 1921, on Rs. 40/- the amount than paid up, Interest at the rate of nine per cent. per annum will therefore be strictly charged to all persons who do not pay up the amount of the Second Call on the due date, that is, 24th January, 1921.

2. As the Second Call on Second Preference Share is payable by those persons whose names stand on the register of the Company on 30th December, 1920, no transfers of Second Preference shares will be accepted, after 30th December, 1920, if the second call is not paid up by the shareholder whose name is on the register on the 30th December, 1920. 7063

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE.

WANTED—CASHIERS and SUB-OVERSEERS on famine works in this District. Salaries according to qualifications. Apply to the undersigned with testimonials, if any. Cash securities of Rs 1,000 and Rs. 250 will have to be furnished by cashiers and sub-overseers respectively.

EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, Bijapur. 7862

THE BRITISH INDIA BANKING AND INDUSTRIAL CORPORATION, LTD.

TEMPORARY PREMISES—110/111, Great Western Hotel Buildings, Apollo Street, Bombay.

RE: ALLOTMENT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Directors having allotted the Shares, all Allotment Letters have duly been posted to the Shareholders, and those who have not received them are requested to communicate immediately with the GENERAL MANAGER at the above address. 7907

WANTED

A WORKING PARTNER with ten to twelve lakhs of rupees in a flourishing and extensive business. Twenty per cent. per annum guaranteed on capital invested. Write to Box No. 1708, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7899

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE.

SHARE CERTIFICATES of the above Company have been ready and Shareholders are requested to present the documents they hold in exchange for the corresponding certificates between the hours of 10-30 a.m. to 2 p.m. (except on Saturdays).

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents.

7851

BOMBAY DEVELOPMENT DIRECTORATE

RECLAMATION BRANCH.

APPLICATIONS to be addressed to the Chief Engineer, Reclamations are invited from thoroughly experienced men to fill the following posts:—

Executive Engineers, two, on Rs. 1,200—100—1,400 p.m. with conveyance allowance of Rs.150 p.m.

LL. W. LEWIS,
Chief Engineer,
Reclamation.

Old Customs House Yard, Bombay. 7749

ALLOTMENT NOTICE.

THE RAJPUTANA MALWA SHIPPING AND TRADING CO., LTD.

THE SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company are hereby informed that the Allotment letters of individual shareholders are posted. If the allotment amount is not paid on or before the 23rd February 1921 interest at 9 per cent will be charged.

S. H. KAPADIA & Co.,
Managing Agents,
The Rajputana Malwa Shipping and Trading Co., Ltd.

No. 72 Apollo St. Fort, Bombay. 7828

SALE OF SURPLUS STOCK.

13 TONS OF DRY GINGER AND 45,560,000 CIGARETTES "RED CUP" ARE OFFERED FOR SALE.

2 Tenders for the above should be submitted to the undersigned up to 12 noon on FRIDAY, the 28th January 1921 quoting rate per 100 lbs. for ginger and per 1,000 for cigarettes, and stating the quantity of each they are prepared to purchase.

3. The Ginger can be inspected at Grain Depot, Mazagon and the cigarettes in "A" Warehouse, Alexandra Docks, Bombay.

4. The purchasers of cigarettes will have to pay to the Collector of Customs duty fixed at 50 per cent. of the price offered before they will be permitted to clear their purchases from Docks.

5. Tenders should be accompanied by a deposit of 10 per cent. of the value of the quantity tendered for.

6. The right to decline any or all the tenders, is reserved.

7. The offers will hold good for one month.

J. M. MATTHEWS, Captain,
for Asstt. Director S. & T. (Embarkation).

Bombay, 21st January, 1921. 7908

NOTICE.

ROYAL VISIT.

ON the occasion of the visit to Bombay of His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G., P.C., K.T., K.P., G.M.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., a limited amount of accommodation will be available for the general public in connection with the following functions:—

A.—The arrival of His Royal Highness at the Victoria Terminus, G. I. P. Railway, at 10 a.m. on Monday, 21st February, 1921.

B.—The inauguration of the New Legislative Council by His Royal Highness at the Town Hall at 12 noon, on Wednesday, 23rd February, 1921.

C.—The departure of His Royal Highness from the Apollo Bandar at 10 a.m. on Monday, 28th February, 1921.

Applications for cards of admission should be sent by letter, so as to reach undersigned not later than Thursday, 10th February, 1921.

In order to avoid unnecessary correspondence, it is requested that the full names and addresses of the persons for whom cards of admission are required, should be given; the functions for which cards are required should, also, be clearly stated.

C. W. E. ARBUTHNOT,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.

7884

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that LAKSHMIBAI, wife of R. Bapuji, Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise however, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office, No. 40, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground with the trees standing thereon and without any building or shed standing thereon, situate at the Eastern side of Upper Mahim Street in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay and containing by admeasurement 1,066 square yards or thereabouts, be the same little more or less and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 491, New No. A/432, Old Survey No. 15, New Survey No. 1A/162 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 5585 (3) and Street No. 64-B and bounded on or towards the East by the property of Abdulla Allisaheb, on or towards the West by the Upper Mahim Street, on or towards the North by the property of Abdulla Allisaheb and on or towards the South by the property of , and which is in the possession and enjoyment of the Vendor.

Dated this 22nd day of January, 1921.

RAGHAVAYYA NAGINDAS & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

7909

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that KAMLABAI, widow of Anant Vinayak Dadarkar, Bombay Inhabitant, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client, Mr. DHARAMDASS DWARKADASS.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise however, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office, No. 61, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of agricultural land situate at Eksar Boriwali Salsette, in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, measuring on actual measurement 2 acres 4 guntnas, but appearing 1 acre and 34 gunthas in the records of the Khot, bearing Survey No. 7, Pot No. 1, Akar Rs. 12-15-6, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the North public passage, on the South Government land, on the East land belonging to Bhasker Hiraji, on the West public passage, and which land is in the possession of the Vendor.

Dated this 21st day of January, 1921.

AMIN & DESAI,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

7898

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of MAHAMADALLY MOHAMED HUSAIN, a shopkeeper, late of Baroda, Sulemani Borah Mahomedan Inhabitant. Deceased GOHERALI JIWABHAI, residing at Ali Umar Street, out of Fort the maternal uncle, and one of the heirs and next of kin of the said deceased. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this thirtieth day of Jan. in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-one and in the Eleventh year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Acting Registrar.

D. N. D. KHANDALAVALA,
The 13th day of January, 1921.

GOHERALI JIWABHAI,
Petitioner-in-Person.

7905

BANCO NACIONAL ULTRAMARINO

NATIONAL OVERSEAS BANK.

Incorporated in Portugal.

ESTABLISHED 1864.

Authorised Capital Esc. 48,000,000 (£10,658,000)
Capital Paid-up Esc. 24,000,000 (£5,329,000)
Reserve Fund Esc. 24,900,000 (£5,527,000)

STATE BANK OF THE PORTUGUESE COLONIES.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway Lint

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST OF THE MORTGAGORS IN VERY VALUABLE OARTS AT GOPI TANK ROAD, UPPER MAHIM.

On THURSDAY, the 27th January, 1921-A at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the premises, under instructions from Messrs. Dharamsey, Badachanji and Co., Attorneys for Bai Hirabai, daughter of Karsandas Ladha, the Transmeter of the Mortgage, purported to have been made on the 23rd day of September, 1913, between the Mortgagors, Vithoba Mahadeo Bhatkar and Gangabai, widow of Babaji Mahadeo Bhatkar of the one part and Bai Puribai Raghowji Ramji of the other part and by virtue of the power of sale transferred to the said transferee under an indenture dated the 21st day of December, 1915, all the right, title and interest of the said mortgagee under the said Indenture of Mortgage in the undermentioned very valuable oarts:—

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground in the Oart called Paski or Pachki together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Gopi Tank Road, on the Eastern side thereof and upper Mahim without the Fort, in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 216.33 (square yards) or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's New No. 4253 and New Survey No. 1/150 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 5636 and Street No. 112 in the name of the said Mahadev Manaji Bhatkar deceased and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East partly by the property of Krishnaji Ghosale and partly by the property formerly of Narayan Hari deceased, on or towards the West partly by the property of Bodlya Ganooji Hatiskar, partly by an open vacant ground and partly by the property of Bhawoo Parkar, on or towards the South partly by the property of the late Baji Parker and partly by that of the Dhanji Haldankar and on or towards the North by the private passage and beyond that the property of the said Mahadeo Manaji deceased now of the mortgagors hereinafter secondly described.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground in an Oart called Vaccant together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Gopi Tank Road, on the Eastern side thereof, at Upper Mahim without the Fort, in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 105.50 square yards or thereabouts and reigstered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's New No. 4395 and New Survey, No. 144 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under G Ward No. 5672 and Street No. 148 in the name of the said deceased Rasibai Gopal Thalki and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by an open Fazandari vacant ground, on or towards the West by the property lately of Harivalabh Balgovind and now of Babaji Nana Tavday, on or towards the South by the wall of the Oart of Moosa Mapla and on or towards the North by an open vacant ground and beyond that the property of the late Abaji Chawan.

Further particulars, conditions of sale and inspection of title deeds can be had of Messrs. Dharamsey Dadachanji and Co., the Attorneys for the transferee of the mortgage, Bai Hirabai, daughter of Karsandas Ladha at their office at 303, Hornby Road, Fort, or of the undersigned.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
(21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

SALE BY ORDER OF THE CONTROLLER (SALES), BOARD OF INDUSTRIES AND MUNITIONS.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co will sell by order of the Controller (Sales), Board of Industries and Munitions, sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th January, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Government Stores Depot, Hajee Bunder, Sewree, the followin:—

A large stock of rivetts, wood screws, split pins, bearing metal, about 4 tons tool steel, about ten tons horse, sets of revetters and blacksmith tools, parts of rifles and rifle screws, flare lamps, coir cordage, hemp and manilla hawser, parts of saddlery, ship gallies, etc, and other surplus stores.

Full particulars of the goods can be obtained of the Controller (States), at his office at New Customs House, Ballard Pier, or of the undersigned.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the buyer and the balance shall be paid within 7 days and the goods removed within fourteen days from the day of sale.

SORABJI COWASJI & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 24th January, 1921.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 4089.

AUCTION SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE MEDICAL STORES.

Under instructions from the Medical Storekeeper to Government, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 28th January, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Medical Stores Depot, Ballasis Road, opposite Byculla Club, the following goods:—

A quantity of unserviceable stores, tins, packing cases, iron tanks, etc.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 24th January, 1921.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 521.
No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort.

SALE TO-DAY.

THE GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO THE VELVET MERCHANTS.

THE SALE OF 36 CASES OF VELVET.

By the order of the office concerned and on account and risk of the defaulting purchasers, Messrs. Champaklal and Co. of Parsee Galli, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), the following cases:—

36 cases Velvet C 1696 B—81/86—6 cases.
C 1696 B—87/96—12 cases.
C 1568 B—139/144—6 cases.
C 1565 B—145/150—6 cases.
C 1568 B—151/156—6 cases.

Total 36 cases in all.

N.B.—A deposit of 25 per cent. required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 24th January, 1921.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

AUUCTIONEERS.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 972 BALES BROACH COTTON.

THIS DAY MONDAY, the 24th inst at 4 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction by order of Messrs. Greaves Cotton and Co. and at their godown at Sassoon Dock, Colaba, and on account and risk of Messrs. Jabdalkhan J. Choonilal Bhegual Choonilal Kapurchand, Rahim Mahomed, Foolshanker M. and others.

About 972 full pressed bales Broach Cotton.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF TWO VERY VALUABLE BUILDING PLOTS AT SONAPUR STREET.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on THURSDAY, the 27th January 1921, at 4 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction on the site, the following two very valuable building plots:—

PLOTS A.—A piece of land comprising an area of 138 3-9 sq. yards, or thereabouts with a frontage on Sonapur Street, and bounded on or towards the North by Sonapur Street, on or towards the South by a public passage, on or towards the East by a passage and the property of Haji Cassum and on or towards the West by the property of Pandurang Luxmanji.

PLOT B.—A piece of land comprising an area of 20 sq. yards or thereabouts with a frontage on Sonapur Street, and bounded on or towards the North by Sonapur St., on or towards the South by a Hindu Dharamsala, on or towards the East by the property of Abdul Rehman Haffis Abdool Rashid, on or towards the West by property belonging to the Trustees of the Sunni Mahomedan Cemetery.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Crawford Bailey and Co., Solicitors, to the Municipal Corporation or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT SANTA CRUZ, DANDA LINE AND DHUNJI DOONGRI STREET OTHERWIST CALLED MOTTA MOHOLA.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esqr., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 1367 of 1918 (Abdool Ali Shaik, Matcheewalla v. Jenaboo widow of Shaikh Adam Abdially, Matcheewalla and others) and pursuant to the directions contained in a consent order dated the 6th December 1920, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction the following properties.

On WEDNESDAY, the 9th February next at 4.30 p.m. (S. T.) at their rooms.

LOT NO. 1.—All that piece or parcel of land together with the bungalow and stable standing thereon situate at Santa Cruz containing 3,169 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Thana Collector's Books with other land No. 99, Pot Nos. 1 to 6, Survey No. 98, Pot No. 1 to 4, Survey No. 97, Pot No. 97, Pot No. 12, Survey No. 58, Pot No. 1 to 7, Survey No. 44, Pot No. 1-3, Survey No. 43, Pot No. 1, and bounded on the East by the property of Khoja Cassum Mahomed Mitha, on the West by the Vora Musjid, on the North by the Santa Crus Gaum and on the South partly by a public road, leading to Santa Cruz station, and partly by the bungalow of Mulraj Katau.

On THURSDAY, the 10th February next at 4-30 p.m. on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of perpetual Fazandari land or ground together with messuages tenements or 3 dwelling houses standing thereon situate at Dhunjee Doongri Street, otherwise called Motta Moholla, con' square yards thereabouts, and registered under New Survey No. 3383 and assessed by the Municipality under C Ward No. 671 to 674 and Street No. (1) and 45—47—49—51 and 53 and bounded as follows, on the East by sweeper's passage, on the West by Dhunjee Doongri Street, on the North by the property of Rustomji Ardeshir Choksi, and on the South by the property of Dastoor Sorabji J. Kukana.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla Solicitors for the Receiver or to the undersigned.

BENNNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 24th January, 1921.

RICHARD & READYMONEY

NOTICE.

THE auction sale of the right title and interest of the mortgagor Mr. Vasant Ramchandra Ashole's property at Umerkhadi has been postponed on Wednesday, the 2nd February 1921, at 4-30 p.m.

RICHARD & READYMONEY,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 24th January, 1921.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 49, Medows Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 4027.

AUCTION SALE OF 9 BALES FENTS OF SIMPLEX MILLS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 24th January, 1921, at 1 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at Mangaldas Market 3rd Lane at the shop of Sha Laxmidas Harjivandas, by his order and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser concerned:—

9 bales Fents of Simplex Mill including.
3 bales plain.
6 bales Fancy.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 1 PACKAGE SURGE, PACKAGES HOLLAND AND 9 PACKAGES CHECKS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 24th January, 1921, at 2 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers will sell by public auction at Mulje Jetha Market opposite Dharmraj Gali near Baling Press by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the Concerned.

12 packages piece-goods including:—
1 package Surge, 12 packages 795½ yards.
2 packages Holland of Currimbhoy Mill No. 3099 each of 40 pcs. each piece 49 yards.
5 packages Check Mathuradas Mill No. 56 each of 60 pcs. each piece 24 yards.
4 packages Check No. 1631 of Bombay Cotton Mills each of 60 pcs. each piece 24 yds.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF FAKIR MOHAMED GLASS FACTORY SITUATE AT KURLA.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 24th January, 1921, Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will under instructions from Messrs. Malvi Mody Ranchhoddas and Co., Attorneys for Sheth Shirazuddin Mohamed Ishak the pledgee and with consent of the pledgers, Messrs. Fakir Mohamed Khaku and Fida Hussain Suleman sell by Public Auction at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at the premises.

The Glass Factory known as Fakir Mohamed Glass works together with the machinery and accessories as well as the stock in trade.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Malvi Modi Ranchhoddas and Co., at their office at Medows Street Fort, or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 24th January, 1921.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE.
HOME OF SELECT CINEMA
Every day at 6-30 and 10 p. m.
SPECIAL PROGRAMME
TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW (Tuesday)
"FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE"
The Story of a noble English Woman.
Also a 2-reel thrilling drama
"THE SUBMARINE SPY"

The picture is most exciting and the photography reaches the high-water mark. The scenes depicting dangers in submarine are very interesting.

WED. THURS. & FRIDAY.
A REMARKABLE DRAMA IN 3 parts
"THE FAITH OF A CHILD"

A story of a child who has been taught from childhood by her parents to put implicit faith in God. SEE how her prayers are answered by God.

Another one-part drama
"THE DUCHESS' LADY COMPANION"
Also a comic
'TWEEDLEDUM LEADS A HIGH LIFE'

Prices:—Re. 1-8, Re. 1, Ans. 8 and 4, (Seats in Side Boxes Rs. 2) (Dress Circle Boxes Rs. 5 each).

COMMENCING SATURDAY 29th
MAURICE E. BANDMAN
will introduce
THE LOWELL THOMAS TRAVELOGUES
WITH ALLENBY IN PALESTINE AND LAURENCE IN ARABIA

The Morning Post, London "On no stage of whatever kind has been presented anything more impressive and fascinating."

Daily Mail "The most wonderful coloured and Motion Pictures ever shown....and are accompanied by a delightful Spoken Story." The Times: "Unique....Wonderful."

PRICES AS USUAL

TO-NIGHT!

Messrs. K. D. and BROTHERS present
"THE ISLAND OF REGENERATION"
(6 Reels—7,000 feet.)
A CHARMING VITAGRAPH PICTURE.

Antonio Moreno has splendid opportunities to display his athletic training and superb physical development in "The Island of Regeneration" The play, which is based on the novel by the Rev. Cyrus Townsend Brady, tells the story of a six-year-old boy who is cast on an uninhabited island in the South Seas and lives there alone for twenty years. Mr. Moreno appears as the boy grown to manhood. Quite naturally, known practically nothing of civilization, the man is unshaven and unshorn. His scant clothing is made of grasses and leaves and and his mode of living most primitive, but his physical development is almost abnormal. Then comes the girl, also a cast-away, and all is changed. In the two years they remain on the island she makes a man of him, and when help reaches them and he is able to leave the island, a barber and a tailor work wonders. Mr. Moreno's portrayal of the man who gradually awakens to the realization that there is another world than his own little island, is splendidly done.

A COMEDY IN THE PROGRAMME.
To-night: 5-30; 7; 8-45; 10-15 (S. T.)

West-End Cinema

(New Churney Road).

Messrs. K. D. and BROTHERS
beg to announce
THE FOURTH WEEK
Of the Mightiest, Strangest, Wierdest Serial
Capter Play Bombay has ever seen

"THE LOST CITY"

(Further two Episodes-5,000 feet.)

It matters not if you have been unfortunate in missing the previous chapters.

COME EVEN NOW!—ITS NOT TOO LATE!
MISS JUHNITA HANSEN
the international Favourite of the screen plays the leading role of the lose princess bravings dangers that would cause the ordinary starts to quail.

A 2 Reel Comedy in the Programme.
To-night 5-15 f 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

GLOBE CINEMA

(Sandhurst Road).

AMUSEMENTS.

MADAN THEATRES Ld.
Attractions

THE EXCELSIOR

TO-NIGHT at 9-30 Sharp
Eastern Tour Ld.
present the
ROYAL OPERA Co.
To-day Mon. 24th & Tues. 25th at 9-30 p.m.

"Les Cloches De Corneville"

("THE BELLS OF CORNEVILLE")
By H. B. Farnie and R. Reece.
Music by Planquette.
Wed. 26th, Thurs. 27th. & Fri. 28th at 9-30 p.m.

'Dorothy'

By B.C. Stevenson, Music by Alfred Cellier.
Saturday January 27th at 9-30 p.m.

'LA MASCOTTE'

Sunday January 30th at 5-30 p.m.
REDUCED PRICE MATINEE

'Dorothy'

The Operas Produced by
T. C. FAIRBURN
LATE BEECHAM OPERA CO.

Plan at ROSE & Co. upto 6 p.m. after 7 p.m. at the Theatre.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

As the Royal Opera productions will be played in their entirety it is absolutely necessary for patrons to be seated before 9-30 as the overture will start PUNCTUALLY at 9-25 p.m.

THE EXCELSIOR

Daily at 6-30 p. m.
"THE PRICE SHE PAID"
featuring
THE DIVINE
Clara Kimball Young
as the bought wife who meets three men
The First Married Her
The Second Finances Her
But to the Third
SHE PAYS THE PRICE.

THE EMPIRE

Daily at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
MARY PICKFORD
MARY PICKFORD
in Her Latest and Best Artcraft Picture
"A POOR LITTLE RICH GIRL"

The little girl was lonely
She was rich—yet poor.
She lived in a mansion yet she had no one to play with.

The Empress

DAILY at 6, 8 & 10, p. m.
POSITIVELY LAST WEEK

At the request of our numerous Patrons MADAN THEATRES, LD., present THEIR FIRST "SELECT ORIENTAL FILMS" Masterpiece.

"NALA & DAMAYANTI"

The Most Outstanding Achievement of Hindu Literature produced on a scale of Exceptional Gorgeousness and Inconceivable Magnificence.

Produced by Signor Eugenis De Liquoro and Supported by an All-Star Cast of Leading Indian Artists.

AMUSEMENTS.

IMPERIAL

The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay
TO-NIGHT
NAULAKHA
from the famous story by
RUDYARD KIPLING IN SIX REELS
Pathe Gazette
Latest
EXPECTING TRICKER
Comic
NEXT WEEK
A Smashing, Mystifying Feature Serial with G. B. Seitz and Marguerite Curtot
PIRATE GOLD
in Ten Episodes
Time
7; 8-45; and 10-30 p. m. daily
Matinees on Saturday and Bank Holidays at 5 p.m. and Sundays at 3-30 and 5-15 p.m.
Always a Good Show

HAVE YOU SEEN THE THIRD DEGREE?
How suspected men are brought to confession!
How guilty ones are brought to justice!
Once in a while
How innocent men are proved guilty!
IF NOT, SEE

The THIRD DEGREE

featuring the versatile star
MISS ALICE JOYCE
AT
CINEMA MAJESTIC
TRAM TERMINUS, GIRGAUM.
Four Shows Daily at 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.
Extra Prize Matinees on Sat. & Sun. at 3-30 and 5-15
NEXT WEEK
A Brother's Special Production:
THE SIREN'S SONG
featuring
the popular Sorceress of the Screen.
MISS THEDA BARA.

FOURTH WEEK
OF OUR ASTOUNDING LAND AND SEA SERIAL.
Featuring the World-renowed Herculean Idol of Millions
EDDIE POLO
The Giant Gentleman of the Screen in the World's Master Mystery Serial
"THE VANISHING DAGGER"
Further 3 Episodes—6,000 feet
A 2-Reel Comedy in the Programme
Four Shows To-day 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. (S.T.)

CINEMA PRECIOUS

(Grant Road Tram Terminus.)

A BOON TO THE MOTOR OWNERS.

THE VACUUMETER

Consist primarily of a diaphragm which is moved by the suction of the vacuum system. The movement of this diaphragm cause the sutter to change from red to white, showing the vacuum system is filling, and checking, against leacks. The same movement moves the three readings showing season total, trip and gallons left in the tank, adding to the first two and subtracting from the tank reading, showing that there is less gasoline in the tank before. There is an adjustment provided the vacuumeter can be easily celebrated to the perticular vacuum system on your car. The moving part are substantially made from best materials and should easily not last the car.

Apply to:—
BRITISH AUTOMOBILE CO.,
HUGHES ROAD, BOMBAY.

E 50—8A×12 1-11-20

ROSE'S

LIME JUICE
Prepared solely from pure Lime Juice and the finest refined sugar.
THE STANDARD FOR PURITY AND EXCELLENCE.
Insist on having ROSE'S.

Smooth, creamy sauces.
By his sauce you will recognise a good cook. It will be rich, smooth, and creamy, and just sufficiently seasoned to add piquancy to the dish without overpowering its flavour.
To get these results, your cook will thicken them with
Brown & Polson's Patent Corn Flour
instead of ordinary flour or artificial thickenings.
Send for recipe book free from Brown & Polson, 6, Bouverie Street, London, England.

IVORY WORKS
125, Bowbazar Street, CALCUTTA.
Ghosh Dastider & Co.,
Manufacturers of:—
Ivory Brooch with names Re. 1, Buttons, Chains, Combs, Bangles, Toys etc. Repairing are undertaken. Special rates to wholesale buyers.

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

Jan. 22.

The Marwari Bazar opened this morning for Fully Good M. G. Broach at Rs. 328 and after touching Rs. 329, declined to Rs. 326. It then again advanced to Rs. 328 which was the rate at 3 p.m. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 330½. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 332½ and closed at Rs. 333½.

Our market for ready cotton closed quiet yesterday. Exporters were buying high class cotton only at lower rates. About 3,000 Rs. are reported to have been sold.

QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 21st.

			Rs
Fully Good M. G. Broach	..	Apr.-May	337 1/2
Fully Good [illegible]	..	[illegible]	213 1/4
[illegible]	..	[illegible]	201 /4

[illegible]

The following are the receipts of [illegible] etc., for the 48 hours ending [illegible] p.m., on 21st Jan. 1921.

Cotton	7611	Bales
Wheat	1603	Cwts.
Linseed	362	"
[illegible], etc.	69	"
Gingellyseed	2816	"
Poppyseed	Nil	"
Groundnuts	1178	"
[illegible]	261	"
Rice	2230	"
Myrabollams	916	"
[illegible]	1,363	"
[illegible]	69	"
[illegible]	21 2	"
Jowar	7	"
Masur	Nil	"
Barley	Nil	"
Bajree	1255	"
Gram	132 14	Tons.

[illegible]

[illegible] Daily Quotations:

Jan. 22nd 1921,

	per maund	Rs.	a.	p.
[illegible]	3/4	82	8	0
Do.	[illegible]	83	8	0
Do.	[illegible]	82	8	[illegible]
Do.	[illegible]	82	8	0
Do.	[illegible]	82	0	0
Do.	[illegible]	82	0	[illegible]

[illegible]

Jan. 22nd 1921

	per maund	Rs.	a.	p.
Copper	5/8	78	8	0
Do.	1	84	0	0
Do.	1½	84	0	0
Do.	1 1 2	84	8	0
Do.	1 3/4	84	8	0
Do.	2	84	8	0
Japanese Copper Bars		80	0	0
Pench [illegible]		20	0	0
Copper English Bars		81	0	0
[illegible]		85	0	0
Lead		40	8	0

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 22nd 1921.

	Market Rates
Bank Telegraphic	1-5 3/8
Bank Demand	1-5 7/16
Do. Acceptances [illegible]	1-6 3/8
Fes. Demand	405
American Dollars	376
Hongkong	209 1/2
Shanghai	283
Japan	174
Singapore	160

Market. Steady.

THAT LAZY, LISTLESS "DON'T CARE" FEELING! IT'S YOUR LIVER.

Dissolve a pinch of Alkia Saltrates in your tea every morning and soon feel fit as a fighting-cock, says

PETER LATHAM

World's Champion at Racquets, 1887-1902. World's Champion at Tennis, 1895-1907. Retired undefeated.

Ever have that lazy, listless, "don't-care" feeling of constant lassitude, when every move requires special effort and even the brain seems tired, drowsy, and dull? It's your liver. Ever feel bilious, nervous, irritable, "headachy," and various other kinds of "achy"? It's your liver. Ever have dull eyes, yellowish eyeballs, pimply skin, catarrh, coated tongue, offensive breath, insomnia, stomach trouble, heart palpitation, loss of appetite, etc., etc. It's your liver. Constipation has even been ... "the beginning of all disease," be... it introduces into the blood, by ...tion from the intestines, various dis...sing poisons which could not possi... remain in the body otherwise. ... and impurities, whether you call ...toxins, microbes, bacteria, bacilli, uric ...omach acids, or by any other names, ...mittedly the primary cause of serious ... and other disease. Without their ... in the system the disease could not ...

...ly, the only way to get rid of body ... blood impurities, and do it ... to stimulate a lazy, sluggish ... clogged kidneys, neutralise and ...menting mucous from an acid ...clear the sour bile and decaying ... fouled intestines. Cleanse, ...rify the entire alimentary ...ice how much better you ... great filters and blood ... and kidneys) commence ...gain.

... the above treatment is ...all supply of the refined ...pound from any chemist. ...should be dissolved in ...er, or other drink, and ... No trace of any bitter, ... taste can possibly be ...not upset or irritate ... stomach. The only ... taking a medicine will ...ceable absence of all ...isordered liver, kidneys, ...s of the digestive tract.

...T OIL.

...Wonderful Remedy for ...troubles; removes the ... and the rattling that ...Price per phial, Re. 1-4.

... CO., Pilibhit.

DAILY COTTON REPORT.

Bombay's—Jan. 22nd 1921.

American Rates Rulings Liverpool

Jan—Feb—Mar—April
962 985
May—June—July—August
981 [illegible]97

New York—New Orleans.

May 15.46
July 14.87
Mar. 15 51

Waldes in Marwadi-Bazar growth—May—329 Jalra

Broach open F.G.M.G.—close, 332.

Bengal Open	—	213
Bengal Close	—	215
Oomra Open	—	267
Oomra Close	—	261

Our opinion. Ready market of yesterday had a good demand and was steady.

WHEAT AND SEEDS

The Bombay Wheat and Seeds daily Quotations [illegible]

Bombay, Jan 22nd 1931 6.15 p.m

Ready:	Bosses Terms; Rs.	a.	p.	Rail, Delivery Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat White, Delhi 76-30	62	8	0	9	2	6
" " Cawnpore 78-36	60	8	0	9	0	0
" Karachi Bangla	63	8	8	9	2	0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	10	12	0	11	4	0
" " Cawnpore	10	8	0	11	0	0
" Yellow Cawnpore	11	4	0	12	0	0
Linseed, Brown Bold	13	0	0	13	12	0
" " Thin	12	0	0	12	8	0
[illegible] White 85-15	75	0	0	15	0	0
" Gajar 76-25	72	8	0	0	0	0
" Gajar 60-58	68	8	0			
" Black	6	8	0	0	0	0
Poppyseed, White	14	8	0	14	12	0
Groundnuts	63	0	0		—	
[illegible]	8	0	0	8	8	0
Barley	8	8	0	0	0	0
[illegible]	4	0	0	0	0	0
[illegible]	24	8	0	5	1	0
Forward	Rs.	a.	p.			
Wheat May	9	1	6			
Linseed May	15	1	6			

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

BOMBAY, Jan. 22.

Bar Gold ready Rs. 27/6.
Bars Silver ready Rs. 98.

EXCHANGE.

T T on London 1/5 3/8
D D on London 1/5 7/16
3 M/st D A 1/6 3/8
D D on Paris Frcs 404
3 M/st D A Frcs 439
T T on Japan Rs 175
60 D/st D P Rs 163
American Cross rate S 3.78½
Paris Cross rate Frcs 56.70
London Silver spot D 40
London Silver forward D 39-7/8

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent War Loan 77
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1920 [illegible]
4 per cent Conversion Loan 67
4 per cent Terminable Loan 93
3½ per cent Paper 99
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 62
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930 96
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 62
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 96
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust du 1974 62
5 per cent Municipal Tansa 90
5 per cent Municipal Sanitary 91½ to 92½.

BANK RATES.

Bank of Bombay 7 per cent
Bank of Bengal 7 per cent
Bank of Madras 7 per cent

SHARES.

Market closed quiet.
The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

COTTON MILLS.

Ahd. Advance 2,450, By. Cotton 1,160, By. Dyeing 3,165, Century 1,235, Cent. India 4,280, Colaba Land 2,510, Crescent 610, Currimbhoy 1,410, David 1,715, Fazulbhoy 2,130, Finlay 1,160, Ind. Bleaching 205, Ind. Malwa 700, Kasturchand 1,750, Kohinoor 3,650, New Great 895, Pearls 1,080, Phoenix 1,040, Shapurji 380, Simplex 830, Swan 1,130, Swadeshi 4,350.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 750, By. Burma 590, By. Burma N. I. 200 pr, Bt. Burma Petrol 16/8, By. Tramway 685, By. Steam 320, Bundi Cement 45, Ind. Cement 400, Katni Ord 260, Katni Defd 1,300, New India Ins. par, Shivrajpur 42, Tata Ord 137/8, Tata Defd 705, Tata Hydro 905, Tata Oil 200, Tata Bank 30, Scindia Steam 15 dis.

MESSRS. MONTAGU'S REPORT

FIRMER AMERICAN EXCHANGE

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Jan. 21.
Recd. 1 p.m., Jan. 23.

Messrs. Montagu's report, dated the 20th, says assisted by a firmer American exchange, the price showed heavy tendency until to-day, when considerable demand concentrated on the market. India and China figured as buyer and seller, the latter upon a considerable scale. Owing to the position taken up by the Chinese speculators, the continent sold moderately, but American sales were good.

It is reported from India that the country is destitute of silver, owing to the high prices of silver causing people to part with their hoardings; but this statement must chiefly apply to larger holdings, because it is difficult to understand what more suitable substitute for hoarding could be found by Indian masses when gold is difficult to obtain.

The United Kingdom imports of silver, in 1920, were nearly ten millions sterling, of which ten were from China and thirty-nine from British India. The exports were eleven and a half millions, including five millions to China and nearly four millions to India.

EXPORT OF COAL TO FAR EAST.

TONNAGE CHARTERED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Jan. 20.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Jan. 22.

Resumption of the pre-war export of coal to the Far East is indicated by an announcement during the past few days that tonnage has been chartered to carry South Wales coal to the East. Tonnage has been chartered for Colombo at 17/6 and for Sabang at 22/6.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 22.

S S Chakla, Darvell, Karachi.

DEPARTURE.

Jan. 23.

S S Hwah Ting, Olson, Hongkong.
S S Kenkon Maru, Nakamura, Calcutta.
S S City of Milan, Williamson, Karachi.
S S Nirvana, Macdonald, Rangoon.
S S Lady Blake, Kimber, Colombo.
S S Aungban, Younger, Rangoon.
S S Hazelside, Rich, Dunkirk.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday:—

Steamer Fratelli Bandiera for Genoa.

S S Chakla:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s Karachi mail steamer Chakla, 1,727 tons, Captain H. F. Darvell, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

S S Hwah Ting:—The A. Nimazi's steamer Hwah Ting, 2,657 tons, Captain A. Olsen, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Hongkong, with a general cargo.

S S Kenkon Maru:—The Y. K. Kaisha's steamer Kenkon Maru, 1778 tons, Captain M. Nakamura, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Calcutta, with ballast.

S S City of Milan:—The City Line steamer City of Milan, 3,549 tons, Captain W. A. Williamson, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Karachi, with ballast.

S S Nirvana:—The B. I. S. N. steamer Nirvana, 3,768 tons, Captain M. Macdonald, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Rangoon, with ballast.

S S Lady Blake:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Lady Blake, 531 tons, Captain C. O. Kimber, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Colombo, with a general cargo.

S S Aungban:—The Shaw Wallace Coy.'s steamer Aungban, 3,005 tons, Captain J. Younger, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Rangoon, with a general cargo.

S. S. Hazelside:—The W. & A. Graham Coy.'s steamer Hazelside, 1,839 tons, Captain R. F. Rich, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Dunkirk, with a general cargo.

EXPORT.

Jan. 21.

S S Alegic for New York:—2,000 cwt. myrabollams, Bhagwandas Danjee & Co.; 4,000 cwt. casterseed, Louis Drefus.

S S Ridderkirk for Antwerp:—2,000 tons manganese ore Shivrajpur Syndicate Ltd.

S S Ridderkirk for Hamburg:—1,255 bales cotton, Volkert Bros.

S S Ridderkirk for Ghent:—725 bales cotton, Volkert Bros.

S S Ridderkirk for Breman: 440 bales cotton, Volkert Bros.

S S Hazilsida for Dunkirk:—2 bdles cotton. N. M. K. Kaisha.

S S Yoshida Maru for Osaka:—1,500 bales cotton, Toyo M. Kaisha; 1,000 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 700 bales cotton, Gosho K. Kaisha.

S S Yoshida Maru for Kobe:—1,000 bales cotton, Toyo M. Kaisha; 2,000 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

S S Yoshida Maru for Yokkachi:—1,000 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

S S Yoshida Maru for Moji:—1,000 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

S S Yoshida Maru for Yakohama:—1,000 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 900 bales cotton Gosho K. Kaisha.

S S Yoshida Maru for Kobe:—900 bales cotton, Gosho K. Kaisha.

S S Alipore for Koge:—8,00 bales cotton, Teikoku M. K. Kaisha.

S S Alipore for Shanghai:—25 cwt. khismiss, H. B. Bhesani & Co.

S S Alipore for Hongkong:—28 cwt. sharkfin, C. Abdulrahiman; 15 cwt. sharkfin, C. Nathoo; 45 cwt. b... pickers E. Abdul Cader.

S S Karnala for Hongkong:—78 bales cotton, E. D. Sassoon.

S S Karmala for Shanghai:—1,600 bales cotton, Toyo M. Kaisha; 500 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

IMPORT.

Jan. 22.

S S Saraswati from Badgara. Agents, E. I. S. N. Co.:—567 bags copra, 180 bags fresh ginger, 1 bdles tarpatine, 400 basket dry ginger.

S S Kasagar from London, Agents, Mackinon Mackenzie & Co.:—743 bars silver, 20 cases chease 40 casks moulder bulk, 1,451 cases brandy, 10 bales paper, 13 cases paper, 19 cases stationery, 19 casks tiles, 48 cases champagne, 290 cases, varamauth 23 cases glassware, 38 cases cigarettes, 5 boxes sovereign, 60 cases wine.

S S Dara from Calcutta, Agent, Bombay Persia Steam N. Co.:—6 798 tons coal.

S S City of Milan from Cardiff, Agents, Killick Nixon & Co.:—2,240 bags fish plates, 99 bags dogs pikes, 9,532 loose rails.

S S Chakdara from Basra, Agents B. I. S. N. Co.:—2 cases specie, 2 bdles specie.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 21.

There was a fairly general inquiry for coal shares to-day with previous rates well maintained and in several instances advances had to be paid in order to secure shares. Many coal shares are daily now in inquiry but sellers are difficult to find. In the jute section Kamarhattys opened firm and advanced to Rs. 985 closed about twenty points lower. Other jute shares were quiet with very little business passing. In the miscellaneous section cotton shares were firmer and there was a strong inquiry for Hume Pipes. There was more doing in this section than has been the case during the earlier part of the week. The following were the closing questions:—

Coal:—Benbal 920; Bengal Giridih 25-8; Bengal Nagpur 90; Bokare and Ramgurh 25; Burrakur 52; Caledonian 10-4; Govindpur 20-4; Khas Jherria 62; Mundalpore (Rs. 60 paid) par, Neetooria 13; New Beerbhoom 39-4, (Pref.) 10-4; cum divd.; New Kessurgarh 33-4 Pench River 14-8; Pence Valley 245; South Govindpur 7-8; Sutikdih 14-12, Suratand 13-8.

Jute:—Fort William 407-8; Gourepore 1,050 and (pref.), 90; Howrah 32-2; Hooghly 108; Kamarhatty 966 and (pref.) 93-8; Kankinarrah 630-8; Kinnison (pref.) 106; Lansdowne 380 s.l.; New Central 705, Northbrook (pref.) 103; Reliance 45-4; Union 764 and 760 s.l.

Miscellaneous:—Anglo-India Jute (deb.) 83; Allahabad Bank (pref.) 88; Agra United Mills 8-4; Bank of Bengal 1,905; British India Tobacco 5-4; British India Corporation 11 and 11-12 s.l.; Burmah Finance and Mining 8-4; Burdwan Kutwa Railway 50; Cawn-

A periodical, called the "Modern Transport", states that the contracts recently awarded to British locomotive builders include the North British Locomotive Company of Glasgow, twenty-five locomotives for the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, five metre guage locomotives for the South Indian Railway and seven engines for the Kalabagh-Bannu Railway; the Robert Stephenson and Company, Darlington, additional ten locomotives for the Bengal-Nagpur Railway; the Vulcan Foundry of Newton-le-Willows, Lancashire, seventeen metre guage locomotives for the Assam-Bengal Railway.

THE DRAFT TREATY WITH TURKEY.

AN ENGLISH PROTEST.

The following letter is being circulated to certain members of the Imperial Parliament by the Anglo-Ottoman Society, London. An advance copy of the letter was forwarded to the Allied Premiers on the occasion of their Conference in London on the Sevres Draft Treaty:—

"The Anglo-Ottoman Society, which, since 1912, has been agitating for comprehension and friendship between the peoples and Governments of Turkey and Britain, venture to approach you with the object of urging the radical modification of the unconcluded Treaty of Sevres.

"We beg you to respond to the unanimous protest of Turkey, and the widespread opposition of the Muslim world, against the breaking of our pledge of January 5th, 1918, not to deprive Turkey either of control of her capital—Constantinople—or of the rich and renowned lands of Asia Minor and Thrace.

"No peace can be permanent, nor even stable for a generation, which tears from Turkey those provinces which, up to the arrival of our Greek 'allies', contained a vast preponderance of Turks. Thrace, given (as to a small part) to a Bulgarian minority, was, as to the larger part, conceded (with its population—like slaves and other property of ancient war) to the Hellenic Greeks. Hellenic Greece has failed to repay the unjustifiable gift, as anticipated. Are we now to commit the second folly of transferring these unfortunate populations to Bulgaria?

"We have seemed fated to adopt policy after policy leading only to our own humiliation and to the progressive destruction of our fame and influence. The fall of Czardom in Russia gave Britain an opportunity to retire from the anti-Turkish ambitions which a Czarist-Russian alliance had forced upon her. The opportunity was rejected, and adventurer after adventurer has been offered the reversion of the Czarist legacy. Failure has attended all these callous experiments.

"The defection of Greece from the plans of the Anglo-Greek entente offers another and probably the last chance of frankly reversing British policy, and regaining a measure of popularity among the peoples of Asia. We press for a recognition of our pledge of January 5th, 1918.

"In recommending the drastic revision of the draft treaty of Sevres, we ask you to support the restoration of the Turkish Parliament, with the object of freely discussing the Treaty. The Constitution of Turkey declares the Parliament to be sole arbiter of decisions of peace as of war. No unconstitutional signature will ever be ratified by the people of Turkey, nor an unratified treaty respected. We desire to indicate the main lines of the alterations we respectfully urge on your consideration over and above the recession of Thrace, of Smyrna, and all Asia Minor to Turkey, in accordance with our pledge of 1918.

"1st. The removal of the military and civil control of Constantinople and the region of the Dardanelles, so as to give back to the Turks the rulership of their own capital, as promised in 1918.

"2nd. The cessation of war in Asia Minor, waged by troops described as Turkish Imperial forces, but animated, directed and controlled by the Anglo-French occupation.

"3rd. The abolition of all decrees, orders or resolutions which make outlaws of the 'Turkish Patriot Army' of Anatolia. The recognition of its status as an army. Peace with the National Government of Angora. Repudiation of any wish to impose the fearful conditions that Mustapha Kemel Pasha's Government and army shall enter into a war with the Soviet Republic of Russia or into an offensive arrangement with that object.

"4th. The honouring of the terms of the treaty of Armistice between Turkey and England, which have been consistently broken by the Occupation and are entirely reversed by the terms of the Treaty of Sèvres.

"In conclusion, we plead for a complete withdrawal of the expressed Government policy: 'That Turkey shall never rule over any other race'; and the substitution of the more rational principle, which should equally apply to all rulers, that Turkey shall be permitted to embrace all races, and only those races, which by the popular voice declare in favour of their inclusion in one nation."

The letter is signed on behalf of the Executive of the Anglo-Ottoman Society, 158 Fleet Street, London, by the Rt. Hon. Lord Mowbray and Stourton, Messrs. Arnold Lupton, Douglas Fox Pitt, Duse Mohamed Ali, Syud Hossain, Sidney Muggeridge, Herbert Bryan, Ronald Armstrong, LL.B., Mrs. M. A. Bryan, Capt. E. H. Griffin, M.D., D.S.O., Arthur Field, Hon. Secretary.

POSTAL OFFICIALS' BLUNDER.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—There is a chance to bring the Postal strike to an amicable settlement. It was rather a difficult task uptill now; but I have made it a very easy one, since I have proposed to get only special allowance of Rs. 15 for Overseers; Rs. 10 for Readers and C Shift postmen; Rs. 9 for A and B Shift postmen, and Rs. 8 for probationers, instead of Rs. 7, as "house-rent" to all the postmen from probationers to overseers. The total extra cost for 952 postmen (as per statement of the Postal officials published in the "Times of India" of Saturday, New Year's day, in the current topics column) will come to less than Rs. 2,700 per month or yearly Rs. 32,400; while the saving effected by reducing the total strength from January, 1921, is Rs. 2,822 per month or Rs. 33,864 per annum. Hence, the Government of India will not be required to sanction anything extra. I have already appealed to the Hon. Mr. Hutchinson, the Director-General of Posts, by registered letter on the 5th instant, praying that my reasonable suggestions be approved, in order to have effect from February, 1921. The main cause of the strike was due to the Overseers, not being paid at 50 per cent. of their pay just as other Postal employees got.—Yours, etc.,

NARAYEN RAO KULKERNY.

MR. NIMBKAR AND A CHEQUE

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Mr. Nimbkar instead of paying the amount, which he owes to the Vidyalaya has made a futile attempt of defending himself. He says "I have delayed the payment last month for collection of funds." It is no use telling him that it is a dangerous principle to incur expenses first and to collect funds afterwards. Be that as it may, I ask Mr. Nimbkar to explain why he wrote "I have asked the treasurer to remit the sum at once to you. I hope to see him after an hour." Supposing the "Treasurer" had no pie left in the 'Cash-box' why did he not inform the authorities that they should pardon him and that he would pay after a month or a year? He slept over the whole affair as if he had done no wrong. He says "The cheque in question is not drawn by me." The fact is that it is written by him and signed by his 'friend.' (I do not like to mention the name). He should be ashamed to expose his 'friend' who wanted 'to loan it' to him. Supposing Mr. Nimbkar did not know the character of his friend, the question is, what steps did he take to avoid a critical situation and arrange to pay the amount as soon as he was informed by me that the cheque was dishonoured. If he had no 'dishonest motives' was it right on his part not to express his regret even? Further on he says "I had no cash then and I could not secure it, as I had other work of organisation." I hope the work ended with the meeting and what efforts did he make after it to secure the amount and discharge his obligation? He was quiet for about two months.

As regards Mahatmaji's letter to him, he says "Mahatmaji wrote to me demanding explanation and not ordering me to pay." I quote Mahatmaji's letter written by Mr. M. Desai. "He (Mahatmaji) has written to Mr. Nimbkar to-day to explain his conduct and if the allegation against him is true to pay what is due to you." Mr. Nimbkar says he wrote to me in his letter of the 12th that he had been out of Bombay and therefore would pay us on the 17th. In this letter which reached me after the matter was communicated to the press by me under orders from the Secretary, *he has absolutely made no mention of it*. Beyond abusing me he has said what follows:—

(a) "You had no business to communicate it to Mahatma Gandhiji and to his Lts." (lieutenants).

(b) "Did any one come forward to pay you?"

(c) "I have no fear of any one in the world" etc., etc.

I referred the matter to Mahatmaji only to request him to ask Mr. Nimbkar "to refrain from dishonest dealings of this kind"; because I was in possession of some evidence that Mr. Nimbkar had dealt in the same way before this also. I draw Mahatmaji's attention to these facts, only because Mr. Nimbkar calls himself his 'follower.' He takes pleasure in saying "I am working in so many spheres" and that "Mr. Lalla has taken this opportunity to damn me and my work." Sir, will not his own acts 'damn' him?—Yours, etc.,

N. N. LALLA.

Marwari Vidyalaya.
Jan. 19.

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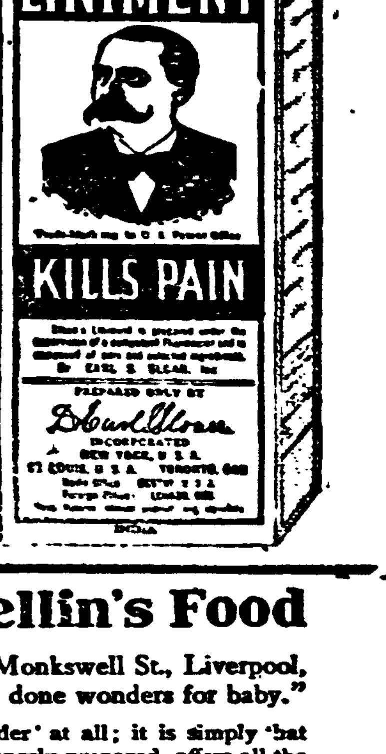

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BOMBAY RACING SEASON.

TENTH EXTRA MEETING.

PLAXTOL WINS THE WELLINGTON PLATE.

(By our Racing Correspondent.)

The tenth extra meeting of the Bombay racing season drew a large attendance at Mahalaxmi on Saturday. The weather was pleasant and the card interesting. Good field ran in all the events and many favourites won. Proceedings started with the first division of the Muscat Plate for Arab ponies landed since 1st July 1920. A field of 18 started in this race in which Moreed, Vulcan, Paragon, Silver Grey, Fareek, Marine and Faisal found many supporters. Faisal, who won, might have found more supporters had the draw number been more favourable. He started practically on the tan and many thought that his chances were not so favourable on account of this. He won handsomely under the guidance of that smart jockey, J. Townsend who has now established a good reputation for himself.

In the second division Tantalus and Vagrant two well fancied ponies were scratched at the last moment owing to a mistake made by Orrell who had promised the owners of both these horses to ride for them in the same race. It appears that Orrell was under the impression that the owner of Vagrant wanted him to ride his pony on Saturday next. This mistake cost him one hundred rupees in a fine and both the ponies were not allowed to start in consequence.

In the 1st Division of the Varsova Plate (5 furlongs) for horses in the 3rd Division Overseas and Elphene declined.—Renette, Huon River, Gavrelle and Whit Week were well fancied. Renette who ran so well on Wednesday last failed to secure a place and Huon River who hitherto had run very consistently failed to be in number. Whit Week won handsomely from South Notts and Gavrelle placed third.

The Rostrum Selling Plate of 1 mile saw a field of eight out. Penny Pie was elected first favourite, Elyra and Claim A next in demand. Gipsy's Advice, who must have been pretty neglected to judge by the dividend, won easily from Claim A who erstwhile would have considered it *infra dig* to run in such a company. He would however only secure second place.

The second division of the Varsova Plat was the 5th event on the programme. In this race also a good field started. Verna who won a good race in Calcutta, was considered the best among the contestants and she justified the confidence reposed in her as she won a fine race from Dialect who was always in front throughout the journey. She She, the hope of many failed badly and Carraway only secured third place.

Brendan and Mademoiselle Foch declined in the Wellington Plate of 1½ miles for horses in the 1st and 2nd Divisions. This was the most important event of the day William the Beau and Little Nan were strongly fancied but both ran disappointingly. Plaxtol ran well and won easily from Love Glass who is a good stayer—Gadtuna and Christmas Holiday ran very stiffly.

The Mahomerah Plate of 6 furlongs for Arab ponies in the 1st and 2nd divisions proved to be the most interesting event of the day as no less than five horses were strongly backed. Waterloo, Khundil and Resident started almost equal favourites and a good deal of money was invested on Mechanic, Fury and Tit Bits, Khundil and Waterloo ran well till the distance where they disappeared in the bunch behind Mechanic, smartly ridden by Easton won from Diamond King, while Resident was a poor third, Khundil and Warminister ar two horses that always receive the serious attention of the handicapper. Warminster does not appear to be the same animal that he was last year and Khundil found his impost too heavy. On the whole the light weights had an advantage in this race as they made the pace too hot for the first class horses with heavier weights.

The successful jockeys were Townsend who rode two winners, Harrison, Herbert, Easton, Lynch and Rose who rode one winner each.

Details:—

THE MUSCAT PLATE. Division I.—Distance 6 furlongs 41 yards.

Winner Rs. 1,000; second Rs. 300; third Rs. 200. Terms for Arab Ponies Newly landed.

Mr Ebrahim Sulleman Bahars FAISAL 7-8, Townsend ...
Mr Syed Rashid's MOOREED 8-2, Lambert
Mr Ahmed Basha Sana's MARINE 7-9, Donnelly ...
Mr. Ali bin Talib's Fareek 8-6 Harrison ...

All ran.

Also Ran:—Yorick 9-0, Vulcan 9-0, Paragon 9-0, Hamam 9-0, Wordi 9-10, Silver Grey 8-2, Janitor 8-100, Kahatan 8-10, Jericho 8-6 Potiphar 8-6, Dreadnought 8-2, Persian Star 8-2, Woodrow 7-8, Patriot 7-4.

The Race:—They got away level when Fareek and Jericho led in company for the first 2 furlongs after which Jericho settled in front of Fareek, Faisal and Marine. They came around the home turn with Fareek in front of Faisal and Marine and Mooreed making a dash for positions. Faisal sailed away from Mooreed and Marine winning by 1½ lengths, 1½ lengths, 1½ lengths.

Favourites: Vulcan, and Moored.

Time:—1 min. 27 4/5secs.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 110-8. Places Rs. 33, Rs. 17-8 and Rs. 28-8.

2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. 88. Places Rs. 17 9, and Rs. 16.

Trainer:—Yussuff.

THE MUSCAT PLATE. Division II.—Distance 6 furlongs 41 yards.

Winner Rs. 1,000; second Rs. 300; third Rs. 200. Terms for Arab Ponies Newly landed.

Mr. Ali bin Talib's KOOLEB 8-6 Harrison
Mr. Ella Abdulnoor's FIRJAH 8-13 Easton
Mr. M. H. Sharaballi's TRAFARGAR 9-0, McPherson ...
Mr. S. N. Mahomed's Limerick's 9-0, Townsend ...

Did not run:—Tantalus, Subha, Monitor, Falstaff, Albion Vagrant and Good Boy.

Also ran:—Mohican 9-0, Dervish 9-0, True-love 9-0, Limerick 9-0, Bayan 8-2, Heron 8-2; Aulatoon 8-2.

The Race:—Mohican was first out of the gate with Kooleb and Trafargar next, Firjah was lying fourth. Mohican gave up at the 2nd furlongs post, leaving Kooleb in front of Trafalgar and Firjah. When they entered the straight Firjah attempted to get an terms with Kooleb but could create no impression, Kooleb won in a canter by lengths, 4 lengths, 6 lengths.

Favourite:—Kooleb.

Time.—1min 27 secs.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 15-8 Places Rs 11, Rs. 14, and Rs. 13-8.

2nd Tote paid: Win Rs. 7-8. Places Rs. 5-8 7-8 and 7-8.

Trainer:—Owner.

THE VERSOVA PLATE. Division I.—Distance 5 furlongs (straight).

Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 700; thir Rs. 300. Handicap for Horses in the 3rd Division.

Mr. R. H. Gahagan's WHIT WEEK 8-4, Townsend ...
Mr. Heath's SOUTH NOTTS 7-10, Donnelly
Mr. T. Harrison GAVRELLE 8-7, Harrison
Rai Sahib Sangidas Jesiram's Box O Tricks 7-8, Herbert ...

Did not run: Overseas and Elphene.

Also Ran:—Renette 9-6, Huon River 9-6 Mirabelle 8-8, Fine Trout 8-4, Lady Changeful 7-9, Glenoma 7-4, Allensmore 7-4.

The Race:—Fine Trout broke the line first with Gavrelle in attendance, next in order were Whit Week, South Notts and Box O'Tricks, this order was maintained till near home where Whit Week drew out, with South Notts and Gavrelle in order, they finished in the order named. Won by lengths, head, head.

Favourite: Whit Week.

Time:—1min. 3/5secs.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 26. Places Rs. 13. Rs. 16-8 and Rs. 21-8.

2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. 14. Places Rs. 7. 9-8, and Rs. 10-8.

Trainer:—G. Bell.

THE ROSTRUM SELLING PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 4,000; second Rs 1,250; third Rs. 750. Terms for Horses in 2nd and 3rd Divisions.

Mr. M. Goculdass GIPSY'S ADVICE 8-0, Herbert ...
Mr. A. J. DeSouza CLAIM A 8-0, Barden ...
Mr. W. H. Atkinson ELYRA 8-0, Easton ...
Mr M. C Patel's My Patsey 8-7 McPherson

Did not run:—Gavrelle Millmount and Footman.

Also Ran:—Penny Pie 8-10, Japanese Pim 8-0, Kilbay 8-10, Sauterel 8-0.

The Race:—Kilbay got away badly when the field started Penny Pie cracked the pace pursued by My Patsey and Claim A, Elyra was fourth, they ran in this order till the home turn where Penny Pie was done with, Gipsy' Advice then moved up to the leaders, securing the rails, Claim A. tried to come to terms with Gipsy's Advice who kept going and won by 1½ lengths, Elyra placed third head behind Claim A., a head between 3. and 4th.

Favourite: Penny Pie.

No bid for winner.

Time:—1 min. 41 2-5secs.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 115-8. Places Rs 26-8 Rs 17 and Rs. 16-8.

2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. 66-8. Places Rs 11, Rs. 9-8 and Rs. 8-8.

Trainer:—J. Robinson.

THE VERSOVA PLATE. Division II.—Distance 5 furlongs (straight).

Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 700; third Rs. 500. Handicap for Horses in the 3rd Division.

Mrs. J. L. Ainsworth VERNA 7-11, Rose ...
Mr. M. Goculdass's DIALECT 8-13, W. Huxley ...
Mr. R. R. S's CARAWAY 9-6, Brown ...
Mr. Heath's She She 8-4, Donnelly ...

Did not run:—Lucky Queen, Piccolo,

Also Ran:—Pine Box 8-5, Ragazzo 7-9, Miss Glad Eyes 7-6, Cork Glass 7-7, Laranj 7-6, Old Sport 7-6 Leicester Square 7-3, Ho Ho 7-3, Tasty 7-0.

The Race:—Verna and Dialect jumped ou together when the barrier rose, on the rails were Caraway and Ragazzo. She She was badly off. The first named pair raced abreast throughout the journey with Caraway at their girths, an exciting race ended in victory for Verna by the margin of a shor head, head, ½ lengths.

Favourites:—Caraway, Dialect, Verna, She She.

Time:—2min. 0 4/5secs.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 37. Places Rs. 14-8, Rs. 17, and Rs. 16-8.

2nd Tote paid:—Cin Rs. 22. Places Rs 9-8, Rs. 10 and Rs. 10.

Trainer:—E. C. Ramshaw.

THE WELLINGTON PLATE.—Distance miles.

Winner Rs. 10,000; second Rs. 3,000; third Rs. 2,000. Handicap for Horses in 1st and 2nd Divisions.

Mr. Kelso's PLAXTOL 7-0 Lynch ...
Mr. Hasting's LOVE GLASS 7-6, Bullock ...
Mr. M. Goculdass' WILLIAM THE BEAU 9-4, W. Huxley ...
Mr Humble's Christmas Holiday 7-10, Townsend ...

Did not run:—Brendan and Madlemoiselle Foch 7-10.

Also Ran:—Little Nan 9-2, Ardvreck 7 Thunder 7-11, Gadtuna 7-4.

The Race.—When they appeared in sigh Love Glass was seen heading Ardvreck, Plaxtol and Christmas Holiday, with William the Beau last. From the 1 mile to the 2nd furlongs post there was no change, after the had left the 2nd furlong post, Arvdreck tired leaving Love Glass in command, Plaxtol was then lying second, Plaxtol was giv his lead near the home turn and he left Love Glass behind to win by 1 1/4 lengths, William the Beau secured third place, 8 lengths behind, 3/4 length.

Favourites: Little Nan and William the Beau.

Time.—2mins. 39 3/5secs.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 91-8. Places Rs 20-8 Rs. 29-8, and Rs. 15.

2nd Tote paid: Win Rs. 40. Places Rs. 10 Rs. 19-8 and Rs. 8.

Trainer:—Byramjee Rustomjee.

THE MOHAMMERAH PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs 41 yards.

Winner Rs. 4,000 second ;Rs. 1,250; third Rs. 750. Handicap for Arab Ponies in 1st and 2nd Divisions.

Mr. M. Goculdass' MECHANIC 8-2, Easton
Messrs J P Caesar and J. Fiske's DIAMOND KING 7-3, Donnelly ...
Mr. S. N. Mahomed RESIDENT 9-4, Townsend ...
Mr. Ali bin Talib's Khundil 8-12, Harrison

The Race:—They gave some trouble before they were sent away to a fair start. Four Aces set the pace to Tit Bits, Resident and Diamond King. Mechanic was in the bunch behind the leaders. Resident assumed command when Four Aces retired, with Diamond King on his heels, Diamond King settled Resident near the stands when Mechanic came with a well timed run to win by 1 length, ½ length, neck.

Favourite:—Resident.

Time.—1 min. 24 2/5secs.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 72. Places Rs. 33, Rs. 51, and Rs. 19.

2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. 37-8. Places Rs 20-8, Rs. 21-8 and Rs. 10-8.

Trainer:—A. Hoyt.

CALCUTTA RACES.

SECOND MEETING: FOURTH DAY.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 21

The second meeting of the Calcutta Races came to conclusion to-day, with results disastrous to backers. Not a single favourite won. It had rained the whole of the last night, rendering the course extremely heavy. Besides there was a soft patch at the entrance to straight, in clearing which many horses went wide and extingushed all their chances.

The Lucknow week begins on Tuesday next, and many horses have already moved towards that centre to fill up the gap.

The Barrackpore Executive are giving a race next Saturday.

THE KIDDERPORE PLATE (DIVISION II). Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 1,000; third Rs. 500. Handicap for horses in the Third Division.

Mr. Willson's ROYAL SIGN 8-7, Dobia ... 1
Mr. Bartleet's LILLIE BRIDGE 7-5, Meeking ... 2
Mr. Sontar's WHITE SAPPHIRE 8-11, Walker ... 3
Mr. Low's NORMA STOKER 8-7, Young 4

Also ran:—Stage Whisper 8-0, Gentle Saxon 8-0, Barsen 8-6 Valentines Brook 8-5, Little Tag 8-2, Galla 8-0, Fife 7-3, The Brat 7-0.

The race:—Valentine's Brook was the smartest away. She was followed by Galla, Little Tag, and Norma Stoker, and they came away in that order till the distance post was reached. Here Royal Sign put on spurt and followed by Little Bridge and White Sappire went past the post.

Won by 2½ lengths, a neck between the 2nd and the 3rd 1/2 a length between the third and the fourth.

Time:—1 minute 20 1/5 seconds.

Totalizators paid:—Rs. 76 for a win; Rs. 34, Rs. 60, and Rs 38 for places

Betting:—Fives on Valentine's Brook, si on Stage Whisper, Royal Sign, sevens on Barsen Galla, and Fife. Longer prices on the others.

THE KIDDERPORE PLATE (DIVISION I).—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 1,000; third Rs. 500. Handicap for horses in the Third Division.

Mr. Willson's PICK OF THE BUNCH, 8-8 Dobie ... 1
Mr. Low's POLLY HAPKINS 8-2, Young 2
Mr. Thomas' JACK 9-10, Pullin ... 3
Mr. Dardet's TRY A 11-7, Marland ... 4

Also ran:—Pourboire 9-7, Green Boy 9-4, Fussy 9-2, Sospello 8-12, Bachelor's Prospect 8-12, Balira 8-9 Goras Darling 8-8, Girton Miss 8-7, Synai 8-4.

Won by 3/4 length, a neck between the 2nd and the 3rd 1 1/2 lengths between the 3rd and 4th.

Time:—1 minute 19 seconds.

Totalizators paid: Rs. 69 for a win, Rs. 28, Rs. 62 and Rs. 70 for places.

Betting:—Fours on Pourboris, fives on Syani, sixes on Sospello and Pick of the Bunch. Longer prices on the others.

The race:—Three or four horses Girton Miss Synai, and Sospello jumped off the level and brought the fields along at a good pace. Girton Miss slipped two furlongs from the home and Gora's Darling came in secon near the distance. Pick of the Bunch shot ahead and never being troubled won easily.

THE BOTLER PLATE. Distance 7 furlongs

Winner Rs. 6,060, Second Rs. 2,500; thir Rs. 1,250. Handicap for the horses in th second division.

Mr. De Souza's VIOLINIST 8-11 Higgins ...
Mrs. Coningham's CORYPHE, 8-0, Dobie ...
Mr. Beg Mahomed's EAGER TO 8-1, Morris
Mr. Donetil's POSEIDON 7-12 (car. 7-13). Shatwell ...

Also ran:—Allan Brig 9-6, Llansinfield 8-1 Golden Sqare 8-8, Kinsale 8-3 Kilrea 7-12 Hapton 7-6, Moldavia 7-4, Tourney 7-0 (car 7-5) Verland Rose 7-5.

Won by 3½ lengths, 1½ lengths between 2n and the 3rd, a short head between the 3rd and the 4th.

Time:—1 mins . 31 4/5secs.

Totalizators paid Rs. 88 for win, Rs. Rs. 55 and Rs. 17 for places.

Betting: Threes on Eager To fours on Golden Square, fives on Violinist sixes Moldavia, longer prices on the others.

The Race:—Golden Square dwelt at start. Violinist jumped off with a lead with Llansinfield and Kilrea close behind the rest in I di n file After going two furlongs Coryphee began in improving her position, but Violinist had something left in hand and he won comfortably.

ALLIPORE PLATE. Distance 1¼ miles.

Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500 third Rs. 250. Handicap for Horses in the Fourth Division.

Messrs Donetil and Page's DURBAN 9-3, Harrison ...
Col. Smith and Mr. Lauder's DEHAVILAND 8-7, Stokes ...
Mr. Raikut's FLYING FOE 8-5, Flynn ...
Mr. Dee's Simple Simon 8-10 Doy ...

Also ran:—Marble Rock 9-7, Anghuaclo 8-13, Vain Jane 8-12, Sliver Fift 8-10, Romt 8-13, Vain Jane 8-12, Silve rFift 8-10, Romt 8-8, Rheidol 8-6 Lloyds' 8-8, Adorable 8-5 Aquae Solis 7-10, Legends Double 7-10, Belle Chance 7-7, Sans Merci 7-0, Daisy Ryan 7-0.

Won by a length a short neck between th 2nd and the 3rd, 3/4 length between 3rd and 4th.

Time:—2mins. 45 1/5secs.

Totalizators paid: Rs. 106 for the win, Rs. 41, Rs. 23 and Rs. 91 for places.

Betting: Sixes on Belle Chance, seven on Durban, eights on Simple Simon and Rheid fives on Dehaviland, longer prices on the others.

The Race:—Daisy Ryan and Flying Foe led in sufferance for the greater portion the journey, but when their heads were turned for the home Durban shot to the front and stalling off Dehaviland won easily.

THE MACPHERSON CUP. Distance mile and 3 furlongs.

Cup value £100 presented by the Royal Calcutta Turf Club Cup and Rs. 10,000 to the winner, second Rs. 3,000, third Rs. 2,000. Handicap for horses.

Mr. Thaddeus' UNITOI 8-13 Ruiz ...
Mr. De Souza's MORDENNIS 8-12, Wood ...
Mr. Galstaun's CREMIDES 8-5, Shatwell ...
Messrs. Donetil and Page's Cally 3-8, Harrison ...

Also Ran:—Misri Lal 7-8, Porringer 7-0.

Won by a short head, ½ a length between 2nd and 3rd, 1½ lengths between the 3rd and the 4th.

Time:—2 mins. 29 secs.

Totalizators paid Rs. 77 for win Rs. 39 and Rs. 29 for places.

Betting: Twos on Misri Lal, threes on Unitoi, fives on Mordennis, tens on Porringer fours on others.

The race:—Misrilal led with crenides. and Mordennis close behind. There was absolutely no change till Straight was reached where after a great race Unitoi just won.

THE HOOGHLY PLATE. Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 7,000; second Rs. 2,500; third Rs. 1,500. Handicap for horses.

H. H. Maharani of Cooch Behar's NOUTBUTWEEL 8-12, Harrison ...
Mr. Swan's GOLDGAINER 9-3, Ruiz ...
Mr. Garda's DORANIA 8-0, Flynn ...
Mr. Donetil's Pompano 79, Stokes ...

Also Ran:—Galway Gate 8-0.

Won by 3/4 length, one length between 2nd and the 3rd, 1½ lengths between the 3rd and the 4th.

Time.—1min. 10 secs.

Totalizators paid Rs. 44 for win, Rs. 17 and Rs. 14 for places.

Betting: Twos on Goldgainer, threes on Noutoutweel, 7 to 2 on Pompano, fours on Dorania, ten on Galway Gate.

The Race:—Dorania:—Played in front of Pompano and Gold Gainer nearing the home Noutoutweel shot to the front, and won easily.

SECOND JUMPERS FLAT RACE. Distance about 2½ miles.

Winner Rs. 4,000; second Rs. 1,500, third Rs. 750. Welter Handicap for horses.

Messrs Donetil and Page's IRISH FIELD 9-5, Meades ...
Mr. Butlin's QUARTERLY 10-11 McCabe ...
Mr. John's DOUBLE SCOTCH 11-3, Blades
Mr. Pugh's I See 9-0 Thompson ...

Also ran:—Bodenham 11-0, Larigot 8-11.

Won by 1 3/4 lengths 5 lengths 3 lengths.

Time.—4 mints. 43 1/2secs.

Totalizators paid: Rs. 48 for win; Rs. 24 and Rs. 18 for places.

Betting: Twos on Quarterly threes on Bodenham fours on Irish Field fives on Larigot; longer prices the others

The Race:—I See led from Double Scotch and Bodenham till 5 furlongs of the post; where the last named went lame. I See continued to lead but three furlongs from home he was collared by Irish Field who won easily

THE KIDDERPORE PLATE. (Div. III.) Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 3,000, second Rs. 1,000; third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in third Division.

Mr. Soutar's MYRIAN 8-7, Hutchins ...
Mr. Dee's FINE TIMES 8-11- Higgins ...
H. H Maharani of Cooch Behar's PRINCESS ILA 9-2, Orchard ...
Mr. Bartleet's Motringham 8-9, Meekings ...

Also Ran:—Aplook 9-5, Demon 9-2, Gaddy 9-1, White Poppy 9-0, Ozorina 9-0, Gold Mine 8-3, Fiasco 7-7.

Totalizators paid Rs. 54 for win and Rs. 21 Rs. 23 and Rs. 19 for places.

Betting: Threes on Fiasco four on Princess Ila, fives on Myrian and White Poppy, longer prices the others.

The Race:—When horses reached straight Princess Ila and Fine Times were having the race of it, but opposite the stands Myrian came strong, and passing the leaders won easily

MADRAS RACES.

(From our Correspondent.)

MADRAS, Jan. 22.

With the extra day's races, to-day the first meeting of Madras races for this year came to a successful close. There was good attendance this afternoon. Weather was very warm at commencement, but later slight showers fell and sky remained cloudy and threatening the rest of the day. Lord and Lady Willingdon were present.

There were five events on card, and fortunes of the day, from a sporting point of view, were divided between public and the bookmakers. The first race ended in a dead heat between Kapri Hoy Kapri and St. Twist. After the last event, a match between two horses was run. Kapri winning by one and a half lengths. The win of St. Pol in Consolation Plate and of Ormedo in Monsoon Plate were surprises among bookmakers. Plate and Stayers Cup favourites came in successful.

Details:—

THE PARI MUTUEL PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 500; second Rs. 200; and third Rs. 100.

Mr. Mesmarnah's KAPRI 9-7, White ... 1
Mr. J. Cromwell's ST. TWIST 7-0, Moquade ... 1§
Mr. Nugent Grant's CARREMAR 8-12 R. Grace ... 3

§Dead heat

Also ran:—Cultivater 8-0.

Betting:—Evens on Cultivater, 5 to 4 against Kapri, 5 to 1 against Carremar and St. Twist.

The race:—From a good start, St. Twist led throughout. Near the winning post Kapri pulled up, and resulted in a dead heat Carremar being 3 lengths behind.

Time:—1 minute 9 seconds.

Tote paid:—Rs. 48 for a win, and Rs. 14 and Rs. 30 for places. (Dead heat.)

(Message incomplete.)

THE CONSOLATION PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 400; second Rs. 150; and third Rs. 100.

Nawab Syed Khaderali Khan's ST. POL 7-4, Babajan ... 1
Mr. A. R. Rangaswamy's STROMBOLI 7-7, S. J. Meekings ... 2
Messrs. Duke Berridage and Math's VLAMERTINGHE 8-2, Tymon ... 3

Also ran:—Quite Grave 10-4, Lampedo 9-13 Ballgunacad 9-13, Freda 8-9, Night Watch (?) 7 0.

Betting:—6 to 4 against Valmerlinghe, 2 to 1 against Bally, Macad and Stromboli, 5 to 1 against St. Pol, 6 to 1 against Lampolo, 10 to 1 against Freda and Nig't Watch.

The race:—A false start, Bally Macado, Lampedo and Fred a being at the post St. Pol maintained the lead which she secured at the start, and with great effort won by three-quarters of length 2 1/2 lengths separating the second and the third.

Time:—1 minute 8 seconds.

Tote paid:—Rs. 81 for a win, Rs. 26 Rs. 15 and Rs. 14 for places.

THE BOOKMAKERS CUP.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 500; second Rs. 200; and third Rs. 100.

Mr. M. Goculdas's MAGIC 8-13 S. J. Meekings ... 1
Mr. H. R. Dunk's ORPHAN 8-10, Michell 2
Mr. C. Newman Saunder's MARKHOR 8-10, Quinn ... 3

Also ran:—Colonial 8-7, Fairy Gold 7-12, Lucky Star 7-9.

Betting:—Evens on Magic, 3 to 1 against Orphan and Markhor, 4 to 1 against Colonial 8 to 1 against Fairy Gold, 10 to 1 against Lucky Star.

Won by 2 lengths, 1½ lengths between second and third.

Time:—1 minute 44 2/5 seconds.

Totalizators paid:—Winner Rs. 19. Places Rs. 14, and Rs. 55.

THE STAYERS CUP.—Distance about 1½ miles.

Cup value Rs. 250 presented by Lieut. Rajha of Venketagiri and Rs. 500 to winner, Rs. 200 to second and Rs. 100 to third.

Mr M Goculdass' MARANDER, 9/0, S J Meekings ...
Mr J H Nicoll's MITIGATION, 8/8, Bona
Mr H R Dunk's NAWABZADA, 8/4, Mitchellby ...

Also ran:—Peshwa 8/8; Keynote 8/3; Sali 8/0; Cymbeline 7/3.

Betting:—3 to 1 on Marander; 3 to 1 against Sapim, 4 to 1 against Peshwa, 5 to 1 against Mitigation; 6 to 1 against Keynote; 8 to against Cymbeline; 10 to 1 against Nawabzada.

Won by 3 lengths; 10 lengths between second and third.

Time:—3 minutes 22 3/5 seconds.

Totalizators paid:—Winner Rs. 20. Places Rs. 15 and Rs. 32.

THE MONSOON PLATE.—Distance 1 mil 1 furlong.

Rs. 500 to winner, Rs. 200 to second and Rs. 100 to third.

Lieut the Rajha of Venkitagire's ORMEDOR 8/0, Quinn ...
Messrs Cherry and Heaton's WEE DOTE, 8/7, R Grace
Miss G Dunk's FUGLE LADY, 8/6 Mitchell

Also ran:—Two Gates 9/0; Newhall 7/11; Good Day 7/4.

Bettitng:—2 to 1 on Two Gates; 4 to against Wee Dote and Fugle Lady; 6 to against Good Day; 8 to 1 against Ormedor; 10 to 1 against Newhall.

Won by a neck; 3 lengths between second and third.

Time:—2 minutes 6 2/5 seconds.

Totalizators paid:—Winner Rs. 124. Places Rs. 47 and Rs. 23.

DEAD HEAT RACE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr Mesmarnaha's KAPRI 9/7 White ...
Mr J Cromwell's ST TWIST 7/0 Bona ...

Betting:—4 to 1 on Kapri 2 to 1 against St Twist.

Won by a length and a half.

Time:—1 minute 8 seconds.

Tote paid:—Winner Rs. 16.

AMERICAN POLO TEAM.

PLAYERS & PONIES TO BE ACCLIMATISED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Jan. 20.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Jan. 22.

A New York message states that the American polo cup team which is coming to England in April will train for a fortnight at Tidworth and for a fortnight at Hurlingham before the first match. Fifty American ponies are now being acclimatised at Tidworth.

TENNIS TEST IN AUSTRALIA

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Jan. 21.
Recd. 11 a.m., Jan. 23.

A Sydney message states that in the second test match between Australia and America the latter won three love.

Washburn beat Hawke 6/4, 6/4; Johnston beat Heath 6/3, 6/3; and Tilden and Johnston beat Brookes and O'Hara Wood 10/8, 2/6, 7/5, 6/2.

The second test match between Australia and America was continued to-day. Johnston beat Hawke 6/3, 8/6. Tilden beat Brookes 6/4, 6/8, 7/5 and Washburn and Johnston beat Heath and O'Hara Wood /3, 9/7, 6/1.

WILSON COLLEGE GYMKHANA

ATHLETIC SPORTS.

The annual athletic sports of the Wilson College Gymkhana were held at the Kennedy Sea Face, Bombay, yesterday, when an interesting programme was gone through. The programme contained twenty-three items in all in which there was keen competition. Among the more noteworthy items was the Marathon Race which was won by S. E. Engineer, Nazir Ahmed and D. G. Pathare. The Slow Cycle Race was won by S. Taraporewalla while in the wide jump competition the first place was secured by E. L. D'Avoine.

A. K. Aga got the first place among the competitors in throwing the cricket ball.

Among the ladies' events, which created a good deal of interest, was one in which the competitors were set the task of drafting a telegram, the commencing letters of the words of which were to tally with the successive letters of the word "Venus." This event was won by Miss Ravte and Mrs. Divan. The staff race, in which the competitors drove a tennis ball with a hockey stick within a narrow track was won by Mr. C. R. Shah and Professor Walden. In the tug-of-war, the senior classes were easily beaten by the first year classes.

The following communique is issued:—A church service will be held in St. James Church, Delhi, on Sunday the 13th of February at 11 a.m., commemorative of the introduction of Reforms Act in British India. The service will be attended by his Excellency the Governor-General in Council and His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught and by other civil and military officers.

THE CHRIST OF INDIA

COL. WEDGWOOD'S TRIBUTE TO GANDHI.

Col. Wedgwood, in the course of an article in the "Nation", writes:

India is drifting into anarchy. To understand what is now happening in India one must first understand Mahatma Gandhi, and then the state of the clay which he is moulding. The saint or Mahatma has India at his feet, the intelligentsia, differs from him in private rarely in public; property differs from him and trembles, the Government, any Government, differs from him (because he goes to the root of all Government), and thinks it best to—wait.

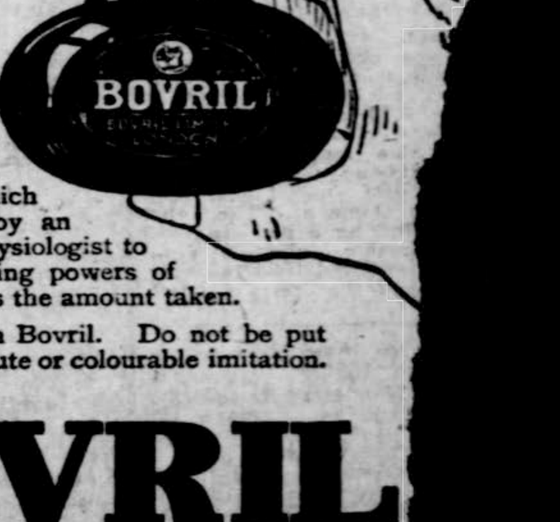
The last time I saw him he was sitting cross-legged on a mattress on the floor, eating a dish of rice, and surrounded by a semi circle of squatting disciples. All he wore was his small white convict cap and a pair of coarse white trousers. "Why have you not brought Mrs. Wedgwood?" said he. On the whole, I was glad I had not, for I knew few things more unpleasant than being perched up on a chair, in boots, when all around are silent strange, on the floor, Gandhi specializes in giving up, in reducing his wants; his recreation is fasting and making his disciples fast. He looks so physically pale and weak and small that one could carry him as one does a child, and he makes one feel like that towards him. He is as serious as any child, and as pure. All this has captured India. One does not feel it blasphemous to compare him with Christ; and Christ too, one suspects, gave infinite trouble to reasonable and respectable followers. For Gandhi is a philosophic anarchist—a new edition of Tolstoy, without Tolstoy's past, and a Tolstoy who has long since subdued Nature and shrunk into simplicity.

He tells me that when first he came to London he took lessons in dancing and elocution to fit himself for the polite world. But he is a Jain, peculiarly averse to taking life, and, while still a child, he had already found the efficacy of non-resistance, he now came upon Ruskin's "Unto this Last" and the dancing lesson ceased. A loathing of civilization especially Western civilization grew up. He read Tolstoy's "The Kingdom of Heaven is within you" and it fitted in. In South Africa, in the early years of the century he was still nominally a lawyer, but the practice died out, and instead the gaols of the Transvaal and Natal began to be full of his disciples. The last cure for oppression by Government is to be completely indifferent to whatever Government may do. Non-recognition of law, Non-Cooperation with the State which is the embodiment of civilization, was born in South Africa. It is a terrible weapon, but it can be used only by those who are prepared to lose all. That is a condition which is just beginning to be understood by Indian Nationalists, and they are beginning to shy. It does not deflect the Mahatma. Three times he was gaoled; once he was left for dead, murdered by his own followers for imagined treachery.

In South Africa, too, he wrote his first book, "Indian Home Rule", and sketched the same scheme. If you would destroy English rule, you must go to the root—cease to use the schools and law courts, refuse to plead, go to gaol gladly. "The Western civilization has corrupted you. Cast it out—by Non-Cooperation." But he is not so much interested in destroying Western rule as Western civilization, Western wants, and the parasitic work of towns. Such cotton clothes as he has are handspun, hand-woven, and hand-made. His food (when not fasting) is too simple to create fear of gaol fare. (Only, he does use a high-powered motor and the railway train (third class), and the Philistines jeer!)

All this shows why he has such a hold on India, the land of railways and also why the fear of him grows so. He takes the students away from the colleges without asking the parents' leave, saying, "Follow me." Education may be a universal need, but educationalists are a Western product, and they squirm. Pundit Malaviya will even fight for his child, the Benares University. Parliaments and Councils are the machinery of Western Government. "Do not join them!" and the Indian politicians, exasperated by Punjab Martial Law, give up them, too, and hand the Councils over to the Moderates. They do not like it, but they obey. I fear he tolerates Democracy as little as Autocracy on account of their last two syllables. Only he cannot get the lawyers to leave their posts. Only—Gandhi himself is not mighty enough to destroy Western civilization, even by precept and practice, or by his hold on the masses—masses crying "Mahatma Gandhi ki jai"—"to Gandhi the victory," though that victory lead them they know not where. Gandhi alone is not enough to drive India to anarchy. There are his allies, the Moslem fanatics; and there is the Government, which, for fear of prestige, dare not apologize.

This is the Bottle



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BOVRIL

"BOYCOTT DUKE'S VISIT."

PROTEST AGAINST ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

FAITH IN NON-COOPERATION.

BOMBAY CITIZENS' MEETING.

Under the auspices of the Central Khilafat Committee an open air public meeting was held last night at the Mustan Talao for the purpose of appealing to the people not to participate in any function in connection with H. R. H. the Duke of Connought's visit to Bombay, congratulating those Muslim gentlemen of Bombay who have renounced their titles and honorary posts in obedience to the commandments of "*Shariat.*" An audience of about twenty thousand people, Hindus and Mahomedans, attended the meeting. Mr. Mian Mahomed Haji Jan Mahomed Chhotani was voted to the chair. The proceedings began with the recitation of a hymn from the Quran and the singing of a couple of national songs by Swami Narsingdas.

Mr. Ahmed Khatri then read out the written speech of the President, who was indisposed. In the course of his speech the President observed:—

PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

It is my painful duty to express profound sorrow and grief at the lamented death of Mian Sahib Sheikh Ghulamally-Moomanji, an enthusiastic local member of the Central Khilafat Committee. The deceased was a scholar of Arab language and used to play a prominent part in the Khilafat movement. This is the first public meeting of the Bombay Muslims in which we miss him, deeply feel his sad and sudden departure from our midst. I am also extremely sorry at the sad demise of Munshi Saiyed Mustafa Mian Ali Mian, Editor, "Wafadar Nausari", who always took keen interest in the Khilafat question through the medium of his well-known paper. The sudden death of Seth Haji Tar Mohamed Haji Ibrahim Patel is also mourned by us all. He recently resigned his seat as Justice of the Peace Bombay in obedience to the commandments of Shariat. It is impossible to forget the valuable services of these gentlemen, and it is hoped that the brilliant example of self-sacrifice and devotion to the religious cause set by them will be followed by all the Mussalmans of Bombay.

We spared no pains to place our religious demands regarding the *Khilafat, Jaziratul-Arab*, and the Holy Places of Islam before the British Ministers. We left no stone unturned to warn them against the serious consequences of the Turkish Peace terms, which, while tearing the Ottoman Khilafat to pieces, affected the most important and sacred factor of Islam. But our representations and appeals have been totally disregarded. Before and after the official announcement of the Turkish Peace terms, the utterances of the Viceroy of India showed that the question of the Turkish settlement did not rest with England alone, but with the mutual concert of all the Allied and the Associated Powers. But the recent discussions in the House of Commons in England and at the Allies' Conference at Geneva have clearly proved as to who is responsible for this unjust treaty.

"ENGLAND ALONE RESPONSIBLE."

All our doubts, said Mr. Chhotani, are now quite clear that England alone is responsible for the partition and extermination of the Turkish Empire and that what appears to Mr. Lloyd George and his party to be 'vital to the British Empire' is taken to be the cause of general unrest and indignation in the whole of the Muslim world from the French point of view. The persistent hostile attitude of the British Ministers with regard to Turkey has created a deep-rooted impression in the minds of the Muslims all over the world that the greatest and the only enemy of Islam and the Khilafat is England. It is not understood what advantage the British Ministers would bring to the Empire, they represent, by creating this impression in the Muslim world. If they fail to rectify the greatest wrong done to the Mussalmans in the matter of the *Khilafat* even at this last moment, very serious consequences, dangerous to the British Empire would follow.

This very policy of the British Ministers have led the Indian Mussalmans to adopt the movement of non-cooperation as a religious duty for the defence of their Faith. The Hindu and Muslim leaders of this country have also unanimously decid[illegible] resort to this movement as the only [illegible] now left to India to redress her [illegible]ces. The movement is taken to be [illegible]hievous one in the official circle but [illegible] wonderful to observe that the Bri[illegible] Government and their officers have [illegible]t realized that it is only the mis[illegible]us causes for which the British Mi[illegible] are solely responsible that have led [illegible] adoption of this movement. It is [illegible]hat the movement is likely to re[illegible]sturbance for it will make people [illegible] after they give up their Gov[illegible]ployments. The Khilafat Con[illegible] recently at Nagpur has ap[illegible]mmittee for National and In[illegible]ation and for the establish[illegible] trades and industries with [illegible]eate a vast field of employ[illegible] who give up their vocation [illegible]peration. [illegible]ment of National Schools [illegible]ll remedy the existing de[illegible]n and will train our child[illegible] our highest National aims [illegible] The establishment of new [illegible]tries will make people free [illegible]y of rushing into Government service for livelihood. The Khilafat Conference has decided to reserve one-fourth of the Khilafat Fund for this purpose. But the realization of this object is only possible if substantial amount is collected for the Khilafat Fund. The Central Khilafat Committee have issued Khilafat Fund Receipts worth thirty lakhs of rupees for the collection of Funds. It is hoped all those who are anxious to have the Khilafat and the Punjab wrongs redressed, would purchase these receipts and would give proof of their love for religion and the country by contributing at least thirty lakhs of rupees towards this Fund.

APPEAL FOR FUNDS.

Time for practical action has arrived. Besides the Khilafat Conference, the Indian National Congress and the All-India Muslim League have also come to the definite conclusion that the only remedy for righting the Khilafat and the Punjab wrongs is to free India from the bonds of slavery and to attain Swaraj. If therefore, you gentlemen, want to attain Swaraj then come forward and make every possible sacrifice you can in this cause. Pay whatever you can for the National Funds and raise subscriptions from others with untiring zeal and energy. Let no phantom of the so-called Reforms deceive you at this moment. They are said to be the stepping stone for Self-Government. Make it a point not to waste your time in mere expectations which may or may not come to realization. Rise to the occasion and prove yourselves fit for full Responsible Self-Government which, as has often been said, is the ambition of the British Government. Don't wait till you are made fit for it, but try to win it through your own efforts.

PEOPLE'S PREPAREDNESS.

It is asserted by our opponents that non-violent non-cooperation is likely to fail in preserving peace and order in the country. Experience has shown that it is absolutely a wrong idea. Repression exercised against the Khilafat Workers for their having acted in obedience to the Commandments of their Faith, in the face of excitement and indignation would have certainly resulted in violence, had it not been for the non-violent non-cooperation to keep people within control. Even though in many cases crowds of people having gone to the courts to witness the proceedings against the Khilafat workers were given opportunities for indignation and excitement, yet there was no disturbance. These illustrations clearly prove that people are fully prepared to calmly and patiently suffer without resorting to any violence even if their patience and fortitude were challenged by the Government officials. I sincerely pray, that the Almighty Allah may enable all the Mussalmans to bear sufferings and hardships in the path of Islam! Let those who have started propaganda against non-cooperation through some mischievous agencies understand once for all that we had perfectly succeeded in maintaining peace and order in the country, and if their actions lead to any undesirable events, the entire responsibility will lie on their shoulders.

I have said enough and now I come to a conclusion. I confidently hope you would do all you can to carry out the mandate of the nation and devote your time and energy for the collection of Funds. May Allah send us His Devine help and enable us to serve Islam and the country. (Ameen).

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolutions, expressing deep regret and intense grief at the sad death of Shiekh Ghulam Ali Moomanji Sahib of Bombay, Seth Mustappa Mian, Editor of "Wafadar" Nosari, Seth Haji Far Mohamed Haji Ebrahim Patel and offering condolence to the members of the family in their sad bereavement and praying God to be merciful to them, was then put from the chair and carried unanimously.

Another resolution, sympathising with Kazi Abdur Rahman the Editor of "Al-Waheed" Karachi, on his imprisonment, congratulating him on his manly and courageous behaviour as displayed by him during his trial, and highly honouring his [illegible] and strict adherence to the dictates of his [illegible], also put from the chair and passed.

BOYCOTT OF D[illegible]S VISIT.

Mr. Yakub Hasan [illegible] moved:—

In view of the fact [illegible] the British Government have, in[illegible]mptuous disregard to the sentimen[illegible] demands of the people of India, do[illegible] injustice in the Khilafat and Punja[illegible] this meeting of the Mussalmans [illegible]y strongly urges the citizens of [illegible] to abstain from participating in a[illegible] or celebration to be organised [illegible] Government in connection with [illegible] the Duke of Connaught to B[illegible]

Mr. Hassan said they [illegible] the Duke has come to our [illegible] also know it very well that [illegible]n-Cooperation movement was [illegible] had been proposed that th[illegible] would come to India to [illegible] councils. But after the [illegible] vow of Non-cooperation [illegible]ment, the Prince fell ill [illegible] been sent instead. The [illegible] Madras to which pla[illegible] belonged and from whi[illegible] pened to be away at th[illegible] amused to read from th[illegible] accounts that the Duke had been given a very warm reception and the ceremony of opening the Council was performed with great pomp. He, however, left it to the audience to judge for themselves at a time when it was raining cats and dogs with what grandeur the Duke could be received. Groaning under the gravest wrongs and injustices as the Indians were doing today, could they accord a welcome to a visitor who was not able to redress a bit of their grievances? Their grievances were unmeasurable. He, therefore, put it to the people themselves to consider if it was an occasion that they should rejoice at. To pacify her for the time, the bureaucracy had played the trick of bringing the Duke. Indians must show that their eyes have been opened and they could no longer be duped.

Mr. Hassan, concluding, earnestly beseeched them not to take any part in any function in connection with the Duke's visit to Bombay. He asked them not even to come out of their houses on those days, on which there would be processions in honour of the Duke, as otherwise their opponents would get the opportunity of giving a false colour to the fact.

Moulvi Abdur Rauf seconded the proposition.

Mr. Zahur Ahmed, supporting the resolution, said the Duke was brought to hide their sorrow under lime-light, so that other civilised people of the world could not know the real situation in India. He, therefore, warned his countrymen against the trick.

Mr. Gangadhar Rao Deshpande of Belgaum, further supporting the resolution on behalf of Hindus, said they all knew the Duke has not come for a change of climate nor to see this country which he had seen on many occasions; he has come to hide the grievances of the Hindus and Mahomedans from the rest of the civilised world. The bureaucracy has brought the Duke to India to make a false show to other nations that India was pleased with her present lot and that she has warmly received the Duke, the King's representative.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

DUKE AND COOPORATION.

Mr. Marmaduke Pickthall moved:—

This meeting strongly protests and emphatically condemns the action of the Corporation of Bombay in having decided to give an address of welcome to the Duke of Connaught on the occasion of his visit to this city, and declares that in this particular instance the Corporation does not voice or represent the true and real sentiments of the citizens of Bombay and hopes that the Corporation will forthwith rectify the error, which it has committed in wantonly flouting public opinion.

Mr. Pickthall while commending the resolution to the audience, whom he addressed as brothers in faith regretted that he could not address the meeting in Urdu. Mr. Pickthall said in moving the resolution he was not moved by any disrespect to the Royal Family of England. The King-Emperor and the Royal Family were good people and innocent of all the actions which the ministers of England had done. It was out of the respect for the Royal Family that he stood to move that resolution. It was a popular saying in England that the "King can do no wrong." It was true no doubt. But, this was equally true that the King could do no good as well. Did not they remember how during the war the British Government seized two Turkish war ships which were at the British Yard. Even before the outbreak of the European War those two ships were essential to Turkey and they were brought by the public money of the Turks—even at the cost of the hairs of the Turkish woman. The Britishers seized those two ships on the day on which Turkish crews were to take charge of them. That was why Turkey was compelled to subscribe to her national defence. The point was that it had been customary to pay a good indemnity for the thing which a power seized. But, the British never did that. That was not the fault of the King, who knew absolutely nothing about it. The sezure of those two ships gave a golden opportunity to the Germans who went through the Dardanelles and proposed to Turkey that they would give her two more ships. The King-Emperor, on the advice of his ministers at last declared war with Turkey—probably believing that it was a mistake. The Government of England had broken every pledge since the beginning of the war. They had also broken the pledge that they had given to their friends the Arabs. Arabia, Syria and Mesopotamia were the countries to which the Britishers solemnly promised absolute self-Government under an Arab Ruler. He thought the Government of England and the Government of India had an inkling beforehand as to what the terms of the Turkish Peace would be. And, he thought, that they would have not been much if the Rowlatt Act had not been passed and the Punjab Tragedy had not been perpetrated. Now the King's uncle, the Duke of Connaught who was well-known in India and in ordinary times most popular in India, had been brought to pacify the Indians. He (the Duke) had naught whatever to do with it. He knew absolutely nothing about what happened in India, except what he had been told. If the Duke came as a messanger of the King to hear the grievances of the Indian people and to take their message to the King-Emperor he would have been most welcome. But now he has been brought as a puppet.

As regards the Refoms Scheme, the speaker said a great deal of water had passed under the bridge since the Montagu-Chelmsford Scheme was declared. India has now lost all faith in the justice and the honesty of British people. The Peace Treaty betrayed their justice and honesty.

CORPORATION NOT REPRESENTATIVE.

Referring to the address of welcome that the Bombay Corporation has prepafed to present to the Duke, Mr. Pickthall asked what would they think the people who represented the citizens of Bombay ought to have done. They said that it was a matter of routine. But, said the speaker, there were different ways of doing things. The Corporators—co-operators as they were, they could straightway say that they did not represent the people of Bombay but the body of Corporation alone. Could they not say the people of Bombay and the people of India were aggrieved to-day? He hoped the Duke went among the people and knew what and how the people thought and the King-Emperor will stand up for his Indian subjects and his Muslim Allies who had been his friends all along. (shouts of "Alla-ho-Akbar.")

Mr. Haji Ismail Haji Ahmed seconded Mr. L. G. Khare supported and Mr. A. B. Kolatkar further supported the resolution and it was carried amid great enthusiasm the whole audience standing and taking an oath not to participate in any function in connection with the Duke's visit.

Mr. Chhotani at this stage retired from the chair owing to indisposition. and Mr. Haji Ismail Haji Ahmed was voted to the chair.

RAE BARREILLY TRAGEDY.

Mr. Shaukat Ali moved the following resolution:—

This meeting strongly condemns the deplorable action of the district authorities of Rai Bareilly which resulted in great loss of life of innocent peasants who had gathered there merely for a peaceful demonstration; and expresses sympathy with the families of the killed and wounded; and hopes that the Kisans of Rai Bareilly will continue to act peacefully with courage and fortitude in their sufferings and affliations.

Mr. Shaukat Ali said he hoped they remembered that not very long ago he stretched a hand of comradeship to Col. Wedgwood on that very platform. That evening he took the first opportunity of withdrawing that hand of friendship from Col. Wedgwood, owing to the latter's recent shocking attitude.

Referring to the Rai Bareilly tragedy, he said that the attitude of peasants there had shown an example as how the people of other parts of the country should bear the bullets on the open and expanded chest. The peasants of Rai Bareilly had exhibited, said the speaker, a real spirit of non-violence.

The resolution, having been duly seconded and supported, was carried unanimously.

The following resolutions were also carried:—

BENGAL STUDENTS' PATRIOTISM APPLAUDED.

This meeting highly appreciates and applauds the action of the students of Bengal who in obedience to the call of duty in the struggle for freedom have served their connections from Government and aided institutions and thereby have given practical proof of their sincerity, patriotism devotion to the motherland and fervour to the cause of religion.

CONGRATULATIONS TO TITLE RENOUNCERS.

This meeting offers the sincerest congratulations to persons who have renounced their titles and honorary offices conferred upon them by the British Government under the belief that they could not co-operate with the Government that failed in their duty towards the Islam and the country.

GRIEVANCES OF WORKMEN.

DEMANDS FORMULATED.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Labour League another mass meeting of the workers of Bombay was held yesterday at Munji Seth's Wadi, Dr. D. D. Sathaye presiding. The meeting was called for the purpose of ascertaining the present grievances of the workers belonging to the Bombay Port Trust Mills and other industries. About ten thousand representative workers were present.

At the out set Dr. Sathaye, Mr. Kolatakar, Mr. D. Chaman Lall and others explained to the audience the value of unity among the labourers and the necessity for organising unions.

A NEW UNION.

After the speeches the workers of the Bombay Port Trust Engineer's department who had no union till now, informed the chairman that they have formed themselves into a union which has been amalgamated with the Bombay Port Trust Railway Union. The men then submitted the following demands:—

Mukadams to get an increase of 35 per cent. in their pay and the same conditions of work as were enjoyed by the men of the G. I. P. Railway. Coolies want free travelling passes and the fitters and painters demand a general increase in their present scale of pay.

Besides those particular demands the men have forwarded the following general demands:—

That the provident fund should not be forfieted on any account and that holidays and Sundays should be allowed on pay, as was the custom in the Waggon Department. The employees on the traffic staff should be allowed a month's previlege leave and three day's leave without any medical certificate and that they should be paid on the 1st of every month.

FURTHER DEMANDS.

The Signal Interlocking Staff of the Bombay Port Trust put forward the following demands:—

(1) Introduction of the same rules as in the G. I. P. Railway workshops, (2) Yearly increase of pay, (3) Introduction of a Provident Fund, (4) Free quarters or quarter allowances, (5) Free Railway passes, (6) Grain allowance, same as in the G. I. P. Railway, (7) Arrears should be paid according to Government Offices rules, (8) One month's previlege leave, (9) 35 per cent increase in the pay and, (10 The payment of wages on the 1st of every month.

The mill-operatives have appointed two representatives from each mill to formulate their gerivances in consultation with the President of the Labour League.

FRACAS AT MANDVI BUNDAR.

EUROPEAN V. HINDU BOYS.

"POLICE HIGHHANDEDNESS."

Mandvi Bunder presented a scene of great excitement yesterday about noon, when a regular hand to hand scuffle and a good deal of confusion took place there. It is reported that about 11-30 a.m. a pack of pigeons were feeding on the grain thrown by the Jain inhabitants of the locality at a *kabutarkhana*, when two European boys came up and hit a few of them by means of an arrow.

Near the kabutarkhana there is a Jain temple where a number poses and the sight semed to have greatly wounded their religious fulings. Some of the Hindu boys then came out and asked the two European boys to let loose the injured binds, whereupon the latter began to abuse then. On the Hindu boys trying to free the birds from the European boys' dutches a hand to hand fight ensued between both parties. In the meantime a police sepoy pounced upon the Indian boys and arrested them and proceeded to march them to the Mandvi Chowki. The sight excited the curiosity of the passers by who kathered in a biv crowd in front of the chowki and a number of merchants of Mandvi also came there and asked the police to release the boys. The police seemed to be unable to bear the presence of the crowd and began to disperse it by giving pushes. This excited the crowd which was now thickening every moment. Great confusion also prevailed.

HARTAL PROPOSED.

There was a fire alarm near the chowki and some body broke its glass and immediately a fire engine appeared on the save. Now the movement of the engine and the rough handing of the police confused the people very greatly. Some began to ran helter-skelter, some fell down and others began to run over them. Some police officers and Mr. Velji Lakhamji Napoo and Dr. Meisheri also then came there. And they exhorted the people to disperse but before they could make themselves audible to the crowd a hand of mounted police came there and began to flourish their *lathis* which injured many passers by. Many among the crowd are reported to have received serve injuries. It is the opinion of almost everybody that the police showed a very offensive attitude from the beginning and they handled many innocent merchants roughly. About seventeen arrests have been made.

Great indignation is prevailing among the merchants of the locality. They closed their shops at 6 p.m. and declared that *hartal* is to be observed to-day. They have also called a meeting of all leading merchants to-day to be held at Vaishya Oswal Wadi, Khadak, at 2 p.m.

THE "RANGOON MAIL" APPEAL.

DEFENCE ADDRESS.

(From our Own Correspondent.)

RANGOON, Jan. 22.

The appeals of Mr. Chandra, Editor and Mr. Iyer, Printer, the "Rangoon Mail" were heard yesterday before Mr. Justice Maung Kin.

Mr. Cowasji, who appeared for the appelants, said none of the articles were in the handwriting of the editor. The counsel then referred to the first article. If the editor had the intention of lawering British race was it likely, he asked that he would deliberately insert what appeared in the article. That article put the English people on a high pedestal. It attacked the British colonics and said that the conduct of British colonists towards clerks in Rhodesia was so disgraceful, that it would make Englihmen hang down their heads with shame. Those observations were made in the "Asian Review", and his clients could not be held responsible for the language of the article. The whole question before the court was whether his elients had any conscious intention of creating, exciting or promoting racial enimity between one subject of His Majesty against the other, when he published a copy of that review in his paper. The whole trend of the article negatived that suggestion. The counsel would not deal with the second article at length, because the District Magistrate took the view that it would not be possible to form an opinion that that article was intended to excite recial feeling, but it was very significant that that article was taken by the prosecution as basis of the charge against his clions and persisted thought. The third article was equally innocent. That was a copy from the "Bombay Chronicle". Referring to the fourth article the counsel said that the appellant should have deliberately omitted the world "British" when he could have easily taken it. In that was a very strong plea of indication on record that the editor should not have had deliberate and concious intention of creating hatred. It was further pointed out that six days before the publication of that matter in the "Rangoon Mail" it had been published by the "New Burma". Dealing next with the last article, "The Brutal Lust of the Whites", upon which agreat deal of emphasis was placed in the Magistrate's Court, the counsel's contention was that the reference was not to the British but to the American people. Reading that article any one who knew to read, would necessarily come to the conclusion that the wives referred to therein referred to Americans. The article again was taken from the "Asian Review."

Proceding, the consol said it was usual for all responsible new journals to take catch words or any important phrase from the context and to use as headlines as to give the public the indications of the contents.

If the prosecution wanted to apply the section like this, then no newspaper would be safe.

The counsel had not concluded when the court rose.

BOMBAY [illegible] AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Mr. C. V. Vaidya's lecture on Non-Cooperation at Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall at 6-30 p.m.

Municipal Corporation meeting 3-40 p.m.

TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION OF BOMBAY.

A meeting of the Association will be held on Monday next at 6 p.m. in St. Xavier's College, when Prof. Patrick Geddes will deliver an address on "Current Ch[illegible] in Education."

STUDENTS' MOVEMENT WEEK LECTURES

The following lectures have been announced during the Student's Movement week:—

Sunday; Mr. V. J. Patel at 5 p.m.
Monday; Mr. C. V. Vaidya at 6 p.m.
Tuesday; Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale at 6 p.m.

PUBLIC MEETING OF STUDENTS.

A meeting of the students of Bombay will be held on Monday the 24th January 1921 at 6 p.m. in the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall Sandhurst Road Mr. C. V. Vaidya and others will address the students on "Non-Cooperation". Non-Cooperating Students should register their names at the Indian Home Rule Office, Girgaon Road.

The total number N. C. O. Students at present amounts to more than 150.

STUDENTS' SELF PROTECTION LEAGUE

The League was started in Bombay on the 1st instant as its name implies, with the aim and object of the cultivation among its members of the habit of right thinking by reading and discussion of papers, of suggestions invited from experienced educationists, professors and teachers in the country. The League will organize small meetings of students at different centres for quiet talk and conversation, centring round suggestions and papers for their own advancement and self-improvement invited from authoritative sources in India. Its aim is not to pull down the existing system of education on the principle of Non-Cooperation, but to build up and consolidate a strong opinion in its favour among the student population. The organisers of the League are themselves students.

UNCOVENANTED SERVICE FAMILY PENSION FUND

The adjourned annual general meeting of the subscribers of the Bombay Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund was held at the Fund Office, Bastion Road, on Saturday, the 15th January, 1921, Mr. A. R. King, J.P., presiding. The report on the working of the Fund for the year ending 31st March, 1920, was adopted. It showed that the capital of the Widows' Pension Branch was Rs. 38,55,479 and of the Life Assurance Branch Rs. 2,10,6[illegible]. The number of members in the former branch was 1,043 and in the latter [illegible] while 573 widows received monthly pensions aggregating Rs 16,326. A sum of Rs. 1,305 was paid to three widows during the year as profit balances standing to the credit of their husbands in addition to their monthly pensions.

The Chairman in addressing the meeting touched upon the salient features of the report and said that the Fund continued to prosper. Mr. Framroze R. J[illegible], J.P., Mr. W. Howison and Mr. Shivram G. Mandlik were re-elected members of the Committee. Some other propositions were passed and the meeting terminated after a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

AT THE EXCELSIOR THEATRE

THE ROYAL OPERA COMPANY.

LES CLOCHES DE CORNEVILLE!

At last, the much awaited Royal Opera Company has come to Bombay and opened its season with 'Les cloches de Corneville' the well-known French play, on Saturday night. This play will be kept on the boards till Wednesday. The story in brief is that the Comte de Lucenay, a political exile, leaves his baby daughter Lucienne and treasure with his old and trusted retainer Gaspard.

This Gaspard, is however not trust worthy, as the Count thought, he brings up the girl as his niece Germaine and appropriates her money. But being a miser he does not spend it, but secretes it in a room in the Chateau de Corneville, which was uninhabited at the time, because its owners was also a political exile for a long time. Now, it so happens that the Grandson of the old Marquis turns up there and takes possession of the Chateau. He then happens to see Germaine and falls in love with her. Germaine also loves him, but as she thinks that her life was once saved by a ne'er do-well Villager, by name Grenicheux, it was her duty to reciprocate his love for her. But the truth is at last out. It was the Marquis himself who had really saved her life then. Then, there is the mystery of her parentage to be cleared up. Old Gaspard, who had once gone mad on account of fright confesses the truth on returning to sanity and so, the Marquis feels happy at thte idea that he is going to marry not a simple rustic girl by name Germaine, but the Comtesse de Lucenay. The bells of Corneville ring out romantically to celebrate their marriage.

Miss Nora Bird as Germaine and Miss Lena Ravelli as Serpolette, a cheeky vil[illegible] who imagines for a time that she is the real Contesse de Lucenay act very creditably. Mr. Harry Reynolds, as Gaspard both in his [illegible] up and acting was perpaps the leader of the Company. The Baillie and Gobo also [illegible] plenty of amusement by their acting which was of no mean order. The scenery, the costumes and singing were all attractive. The play however lasted a little too long for it was half an hour after midnight that the audience could disperse. This might prevent those living at Bandra and othter suburbs from going to see it.

We must also say that besides the high prices of the seats, the prices of the programme is being unduly raised. Formerly it used to be two annas, but now it is [illegible] annas.

A Calcutta message of January [illegible] states:—

Exchange:—Bank Telegraphic Transfer one shilling five and three eighth pence. Demand Bills:—One shilling five and five eighth pence.

called [illegible] cause [illegible] absorp[illegible] ease-ca[illegible] bly eve[illegible] Poison[illegible] them [illegible] Obviou[illegible] poisons [illegible] quickly, liver, flus[illegible] wash the [illegible] stomach a[illegible] matter fr[illegible] sweet[illegible] tract[illegible] feel as the bod[illegible] refiners (the li[illegible] working properl[illegible]
All you need [illegible] simply to get a s[illegible] Alkia Saltrates con[illegible] A pinch of this as[illegible] your tea, coffee, wa[illegible] taken every morning[illegible] salty, sour or other [illegible] detected. Also it ca[illegible] even the most delicat[illegible] evidence that you are[illegible] be the plainly not[illegible] symptoms indicating d[illegible] stomach or other part[illegible]

KARAMA[illegible]
Is by by experience a [illegible] deafness and all ear [illegible] weakness of the ear-film [illegible] is heard from outside. [illegible] with dropper, Re. 1-8.
BALLABHA &[illegible]
22nd Dec. U. P., Ind[illegible]

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Monday, January 24, 1921.

THE RAILWAYMEN'S CONFERENCE.

Some preliminary announcements had been made of an All India Conference of Railwaymen to be held in Bombay at the beginning of February, under the Presidency of Lala Lajpat Rai; but we are now informed that the date is likely to be postponed for a few weeks, and that the character of the Conference is likely to be somewhat modified in accordance with the wish of the majority of railway workers who do not wish their efforts after economic progress to be complicated and side-tracked by any political alliance or association at this stage in the evolution of the Indian Labour movement. If it were desirable for the railwaymen to have an Indian political leader for the President of their deliberative assembly, then no one would dispute that Lala Lajpat Rai would be as good a man as could be chosen. But it is not. Indeed we think that it is eminently undesirable from the point of view of Labour. The tenour of Indian political feeling at this moment is very largely racial, owing to the attitude adopted by the Europeans towards the just demand of Indians for full human rights. But the Labour movement, particularly the movement of the Railway workers, is not racial. It is a fight of combined Indian and European Labour against combined Indian and European capital; and the attitude of every European, who is not consciously a capitalist, is friendly to it. Therefore to give it even though only in appearance the colour of non-Labour politics, at this or any other stage of its development, would, in our opinion, be a grave tactical blunder. Indian Labour has its own politics, which are different from those of the bourgeois and the intellectual; and the object of the Labour Party in all countries is eventually to make their own politics; which aim at the economic welfare of the majority on practical lines predominate over mere political theories. The ultimate aim, of course, is universal human brotherhood. But the time has not yet come to talk of that in India. "The eyes of the fool are in the ends of the earth." Here we are still at the first stage of the struggle, when the worker's aim is to secure the bare necessities of decent life, the status of full citizenship in the country of his birth or his adoption. At this purely economic stage the voice of current politics—is absolutely foreign to the Labour movement; and it is desirable that the leaders of the workers should be men, who, if not themselves workers are at any rate economic experts conversant with the life and efforts of the workers, and identified with them. In a land like India such men cannot be found in many trades and industries in which the wage-earners are all illiterate. But that is not the case with the Railwaymen's unions, in which Europeans and Indians stand together in the ranks as comrades. To the Railwaymen we look in future to provide the guidance and the leaders for all Indian Labour. We wish their first All-India Conference, which marks a great step forward in their organisation, to be an unqualified success. And for that reason we are anxious that their President should be a railwayman.

PRINCES IN POLITICS.

The Maharaja of Kolhapur has committed an indiscretion. Political parties are still unformed in this country; the very advantages of the party system are debateable. And yet this descendant of the illustrious Shivaji has thought fit to take the lead in intensifying the unfortunate divisions of our country. Lord Willingdon's choice of his Ministers is even now a matter of controversy. The Maharaja's venture in the circumstance is as ill-timed as it is injudicious. He is a stranger to Madras and to its conditions. He owed it to the hospitality he receives; he owed it to the unwritten convention of "international" relations in India to observe silence in the domestic politics of the British provinces. This is not only an interference; it is an impertinence. We join our contemporary the "Indian Social Reformer" in the hope that "Government will convey a polite reminder to him of the desirability of his Highness confining his political propaganda to his own territory." But the problem raised by such intrusions does not end here. The people of India, whether in the British provinces or in the Indian States, have too many grievances in common, too close connections to remain always indifferent spectators of the weal or woe of one another. The reputedly most competent and advanced of these rulers, it is true, are apt to resent any interference with what they consider to be their treaty rights. Under these treaties, as they interpret them, they have received an unqualified charter without a shade of responsibility. should the Supreme Government venture to remonstrate with the Princes against too frequent visits to Paris, too lavish and questionable munificence too glaring indifference to the needs of the ruled, the Princes will resent it as unwarrantable intrusion into their domestic affairs. Constituted as the Government of India have so far been, we can readily understand that such remonstrances could neither have been too numerous, nor too exigeant to strain the patience or affect the actions of the parties concerned. But there can be no doubt that "international" relation in India have never been, and never could have been, conducted on the basis of strict reciprocity. The Government of India have assumed for themselves—and the antecedents of the Princes have compelled them to acquiesce in this assumption—a degree of superior wisdom which has justified them in regarding their government and their institutions as models for the Princes which they must copy as a test of their enlightenment. The Government of India have often been obliged to advise, admonish and insist. There is, therefore, nothing new in the Indian National Congress, the mouthpiece of the entire Indian people, having at last adopted the promotion of the interests of the residents in the Indian States, who are as much members of the Indian nation as the residents of any other part of India, and to whom the political progress of the country on right lines is of as much importance, as a definite plank in the Congress platform. If the Congress creed is properly understood, Indian publicists can no longer afford to be mildly amused at the political gambols of Indian Princes. The present Government of India have more than once used them,—as the Jaipur Durbar in the case of Arjun Lal Sheti,—to do their dirty work. They have long been coerced into policies and programmes which they did not always approve of and could not always support, because the Government of India pleaded the benefit to the whole country irresistibly. Whenever it suited the convenience of the political clique at Simla or Calcutta, the Princes were compelled to bow to the superior judgment of these Olympians. But hitherto, in every instance of a complaint by the governed in Indian States, the Supreme Government have excused themselves on the plea of treaty amenities. No one knows better than the Supreme Government and the Princes the true value of these "scraps of paper". At most the spokesmen of the supreme authority have confined themselves to fatuous observations about enlightened rule under the influence of the copious libations at Princely banquets.

This policy must be altered. For we cannot leave one-third of our people perpetually neglected, for ever liable to be a drag and a hindrance to the more progressive two-thirds. If the discredited tradition of personal rule is suffered to survive in these parts, they would at any moment form the rallying point for re-actionary insurgents in our midst.

The examples of "enlightened" personal rule we have had in the last sixty years are neither numerous nor encouraging enough to induce us to support these representatives of medievalism. We could cite instances by the score in every province where rulers are a by-word for ignorance, incompetence and extravagance. There is a First class state,—not a thousand miles from Karachi—with every advantage that nature could confer, with every possibility that a hardy, daring, enterprising population could command. But immense resources of the country main practically undeveloped; the great qualities of its people only end in a gradual depopulation of the State to the benefit of the adjoining British province, because the present ruler is deliberately, consistently opposed to progress in all its forms. He would not explore the mineral wealth of his province; he will not utilise the natural harbours of his country, he does not care to encourage or bring out the great qualities of his people. One by one the ministers of his fathers have died or disappeared. In their place the head clerk sits enthroned, the visible, concrete symbol of false economy and a people's woe. The schools and hospitals the roads and docks, started by the father, are suffered to fall into decay and disrepair for want of attention. Even private charity is dreaded and thwarted if it attempts to enlighten, to comfort, to advance the people. Land lies fallow in yearly increasing lots for the agriculturist cannot bear the oppressive medley of the prevailing land-revenue system. One single, superannuated Diwan, over eighty years of age, is supposed to discharge his duties and earn his pay by his one qualification of never gainsaying, never displeasing the Prince, never venturing to suggest or press an innovation; nor to promote the interests of the people. And as he is himself the Police Commissioner, the Revenue Commissioner, the Finance and Foreign Minister, the Accountant and Administrator-General, the Judge and the Doctor,—almost a superman,—one can easily understand how smoothly the governmental machine works in this State. This is only one example. The vagaries of certain Princes in Kathiawar are well-known. We are fully aware of the inconsistency of reprimanding an Indian Prince for his intrusion into Indian politics what time we advocate cooperation between the peoples of all parts of India for bringing about our national regeneration. We have adduced these instances of "personal rule" to show that it has been tried and found wanting in British India as in the Indian States. In the Chamber of Princes, in the Council of State these illustrious examples of "personal" rule have been admitted by the Government of India to influence and guide our national policy. The thoughtful Indian publicist cannot but doubt the efficacy of such measures whether meant for the benefit of the British Provinces or of the Indian States—given the material we have to work with. If a political struggle develops in India as we think it must, on lines already familiar to the great democracies of the world, there is every reason to fear that the inclusion of our surviving specimens of political anachronism will be to the benefit of none concerned.

Notes of the Day.

"A Case for Inquiry."

With reference to the letter signed by three citizens of Sirsi, which appeared in "The Chronicle" of the 21st instant, complaining of the behaviour of Mr. Cadell, Commissioner, Southern Division, in assaulting three Indian gentlemen who had come to him with a complaint, we have received the following communication:—

Home Department,
Secretariat, Fort,
Bombay, 22nd January, 1921.

From J. Crerar, Esquire, C.I.E., Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Home Department.

To the Editor, "Bombay Chronicle."

Sir,—The attention of Government has been called to a letter published in your issue of the 21st instant, alleging that on the 14th instant, Mr. P. R. Cadell, C.S.I., C.I.E., Commissioner, Southern Division, assaulted three persons who had come to make a complaint in connection with the impressment of a cart. In an official report of the incident to which these statements refer, Government have been informed that about half an hour after midnight on the night of the 14th—15th a party of about twelve men came to the bungalow occupied by Mr. Cadell; that they made their way, shouting, [illegible] a ver[illegible] where Mrs. Cadell an[illegible] an[illegible] of the former lady's bed; an[illegible] Mr. Cadell, owing to the untimely hou[illegible] their noisy behaviour, required them [illegible]ave and make their complaint in th[illegible]ing.

The Gove[illegible] Council has no intention of prejudici[illegible] merits of a matter which is occupying [illegible]tion, but as the version of the incide[illegible]ned in the letter quoted makes no[illegible] of the circumstances reported to [illegible]cially, he considers it desirable t[illegible]hould be made known.

[illegible] I have the honour to be,
Sir,
[illegible]our most obedient servant,
(Sd.) J. CRERAR,
Se[illegible]he Government of Bombay,
Home Department.

We [illegible] give publicity to the official ver[illegible] strange affair, and we can we[illegible] whatever happened was du[illegible]nderstanding. At the same ti[illegible]nt out that the circumstances [illegible]f ladies in the verandah [illegible]y be known to the com[illegible]pproached the bungalow, [illegible] case it can hardly be held [illegible]leged assault by the Com[illegible]he said complainants.

[illegible]he committe of the local [illegible] appointed to advise Gov[illegible]estion of the revision of the salaries of primary school teachers, constitutes the first note of warning of the breakdown of the provincial finance under the aegis of the much-boomed Reforms. That the teachers of these schools are inadequately paid for their labours and that they do stand in need of immediate relief is not at all denied, but the committee, with an all but empty treasury staring it in the face—thanks to the official pampering of the Military and higher grade Public Services—seeks refuge in quietly transferring the burden of finding the funds to the shoulders of the new Minister of Education and, in order not to raise a cry among the discontented teachers, it seeks to placate them by throwing a few crumbs at a section of them. We do not envy the position of the Minister of Education; though, through an irony of fate, it happens that he was a member of the very committee which has shirked its duty and sought to bequeath the unpleasant legacy to him. The temporary relief recommended to the lowest paid among the staff cannot be regarded as affording any solution of the problem at all. Moreover, even this little relief given to a few falls far short of what is due to them. It now rests with the Minister of Education to justify the responsibilities he has undertaken.

Empty Treasuries.

We referred the other day to the breakdown of local provincial finance as evidenced in the inability of the exchequer to afford the requisite relief to the primary school teachers of this Presidency and to undertake any large expansion of primary education for the present. That the United Provinces are in a similar predicament, can be seen from an official communiqué just issued on the same subject. There, however, Government had already issued orders fixing a revised scale of pay for primary school teachers serving under district boards and announcing that Government was making sufficient provision to enable all teachers to be given a certain minimum increase. Government also invited the district boards to raise the pay of their teachers to the full-sanctioned scale as soon as finances permitted. Now, however, Government, finding that many district boards are financially incapable of taking this step, are advising the boards "to divert to this object the sums that will be allotted to them in the next years for the expansion of primary education." That is to say, as in Bombay, further expansion of primary education in the United Provinces has become an impossibility because of the paucity of funds at the disposal of the Minister of Education. The assurance that "an endeavour will, however, be made either in the financial year 1921-22 or in the subsequent year to make sufficient grants to carry out and complete that expansion of primary education which is thus being delayed", is hardly consoling in view of the fact which can no longer be concealed from the public, that provincial finance, especially that portion of it likely to be earmarked for the "transferred subjects", will have reached the end of its tether in the very year of the inauguration of the "New Era." As we have already remarked, the new Indian Ministers have an unenviable and, perhaps, thankless task before them with the empty treasuries that have been entrusted to their care. Upon them, mainly, will fall the responsibility of finding new sources of revenue, if they at all wish to apply themselves to their task in a conscientious spirit.

The Solution.

What, then, is the solution of the difficulty facing Indian Ministers entrusted with depleted coffers? Additional taxation, it will be promptly suggested in quarters which have been accustomed to believe that the Indian tax payer can be literally bled white without collapsing. But those who have watched him closely will have confessed that his taxable capacity is not at all unlimited as imagined, and that he is very near if he has not already reached the danger point in the process of bleeding. Unless the production of the country is materially increased, further attempts at taxation are bound to be bitterly resented. It is, therefore, essential to consider, before resort to fresh taxation is made, whether economies are possible in the administrative machinery itself and in the outlays that we are already making in several directions. In this connection, there is the welcome proposal for fixing the salaries of the Indian Ministers at a low level. Notices of motion to this effect have been given in most of the new Councils. It is rather significant to note that this proposal is arousing some alarm in quarters which are protagonists of a costly administration. "The Pioneer", for example, is betraying ill-concealed hostility towards the suggestion, because, as it knows, [illegible]tance of low salaries by Ministers will bring [illegible] favourable relief. the exorbitant salaries paid [illegible] Executive Council members and may e[illegible]d to [illegible]ng about a reduction of the [illegible]aries also. Hence the alarm [illegible] those habituated to live in opule[illegible] of the half-starved Indian [illegible] a misc[illegible]ut, it is obvious that until [illegible] it is [illegible] the ministerial establishment is [illegible] cut down and the various Public [illegible]es, the higher ranks of which have [illegible]ampered beyond all limits of decency [illegible]apened to a reasonable extent, it is va[illegible] to hope that this country will be able [illegible] make both ends meet in the coming y[illegible]rs. The fact that these Public services [illegible]ave succeeded in entrenching themselves [illegible]yond the range of any control exercised f[illegible]m this country. should not make us despair. The maintenance of these serv[illegible]ces on their present scale will spell the ru[illegible]in of the country before long. One of the first tasks of the awakened national spirit [illegible] of the country will be to undo the mis[illegible]hief done in this respect. Then, there is the unwarrantedly huge army budget, which swallows nearly half the revenues of India. This too must be cut down to a just and reasonable level, notwithstanding the outcry in the alarmist press of Great Britain as well as this country, which is bent on subordinating Indian interests to those of Imperial aggrandisement.

UNPOPULARITY OF GOVT.

RESULT OF POSTWAR REACTION.

MR. BONAR LAW ON IRISH SITUATION.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Jan. 22.
Recd. 4-45 p.m., Jan. 23.

Mr. Bonar Law speaking at the Edinburgh Merchant Company's dinner admitted that Government was unpopular, which was natural in view of the postwar reaction.

With regard to Ireland there was avowedly a conspiracy to break connection with Britain which could not be done without endangering the security of the United Kingdom. In such circumstances there were bound to be excesses, but Government would fail unless they were determined not to allow coercion.

The present economic distress was an inevitable sequel to the great war.

With regard to the difficulties of the Peace Treaty, Mr. Bonar Law ascribed delay in the Turkish Treaty to the American Position. Indeed it was absence of America from any part of the burdens of distracted Europe that made the position so bad.

IRISH ORGANISATION IN LONDON.

EXTENSIVE RAIDS BEING CARRIED OUT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan 20.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Jan. 22.

Scotland Yard announces in view of the evidence of an Irish political organisation in London being urged to commit outrages by the violent Sinn Fein faction, extensive raids were carried out by armed officers in London last night. No arrests were made but documents were seized.

A District inspector was shot-dead at Listonel, Kerry. The military police accompanied by armoured cars shut off a part of Cork City and destroyed the two houses from which the police were fired on January 15th. The aeroplanes circled overhead.

POLICE PETROL AMBUSHED.

INSPECTOR AND SERGEANT KILLED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 20.
Recd. 10 a.m., Jan. 22.

Dublin Castle announces that a police patrol has been ambushed in Glenwood, County Clare, and seven including the District Inspector and sergeant killed. One sergeant and one constable were wounded. The car was burned and the arms were taken. The attackers' casualties are not known.

AMBUSHERS SURPRISED NEAR DUBLIN.

1 WOUNDED : 6 TAKEN PRISONERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 21.
Recd. 1 p.m., Jan. 23.

A party of dozen ambushers, watching for Black and Tans from Gortenstown, a training centre for the Royal Irish constabulary, north of Dublin, were surprised by cadets at the Tulka bridge, near Dublin, this morning. One of the ambushers was seriously wounded and six were taken prisoners. The authorities in Dublin, learning of the ambush, rushed the cadets off in motor cars. The ambushers were provided with bombs, but bolted after a rapid exchange of shots. The cadets had no casualties.

Five alleged Sinn Feiners were brought up at South-western Police Court, to-day, in connection with an attempted outrage at Wandsworth. One was bound over and others were remanded for a week.

MELBOURNE SHIPPING STRIKE.

ATTEMPTS AT SETTLEMENT.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Jan. 22.
Recd. 4-45 Jan. 23.

"The Times" learns from Melbourne that great efforts are being made to secure settlement of the shipping strike owing to its having effect of creating widespread unemployment which is being aggravated by increasing taxation said to be due to the reckless spendthrift policy of the state Governments which is creating apprehension.

RIOTING IN ITALY.

A CATHEDRAL STORMED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 22.
Recd. 4-45 p.m., Jan. 23.

Telegrams from Italy report political and religious rioting. Armed collisions have occurred in various parts of the country. Unemployed peasantry stormed the Tuschania cathedral, smashed altar and crucifixes and pillaged votive offerings. A crowd attacked a socialist Town Hall in Castelammare, from the balconies of which the councillors and the employees fired at and threw bombs on the crowd. Eight people were killed and fifteen seriously wounded. A parish priest of Poggiodomo in the course of an altercation was mortally wounded.

RUSSIAN TRADE AGREEMENT.

BOLSHEVIST REFUSAL.

SOVIET INTRIGUE IN AND HOSTILITIES TOWARDS INDIA.

A PROCLAMATION.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Jan. 20.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Jan. 22.

There is a growing evidence that old war ments by M. Krassin confirm the views expressed in London that the Bolshevists do not intend to carry out the trade agreement and that furthermore while vaguely promising to refrain from propaganda in Asia they exclude Mesopotamia, Afghanistan and Persia.

There is growing evidence that old war spirit is again ruling in Moscow and troops are massing on the frontiers of their neighbours.

A proclamation issued by the Chief Commissary on the Turkestan front illuminates the fact that the Soviet has not abandoned the campaign of intrigue in and hostility towards India. The proclamation is addressed to the Red division which is proceeding to the Pamir country, enjoining all to promote revolutionary spirit among the "liberty-loving tribes in Northern India and to refute the mass of calumnies spread by the agents of the British Princes, Lords and Bankers. Long live the alliance of the revolutionary peoples of Europe and Asia."

PERSIAN CRISIS.

SIPAHDAR'S CABINET RESIGNS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 21.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Jan. 22.

"The Times" learns from Teheran that Sipahdar's Cabinet has definitely resigned.

THE CORK ARRESTS.

UNIONIST MAGISTRATE INCLUDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Jan. 21.
Recd. 11 a.m., Jan. 23.

The twenty-three arrests, made in Cork, include the Unionist magistrate Crawford Deputy Lieutenant of the County and the owner of the brewery, in which it is stated bombs were found.

MR. O'CALLAGHAN.

ORDERED TO BE DEPORTED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 21.
Recd. 6-30 p.m., Jan. 22.

A New York message states that the President has ordered the deportation of Mr. O'Callaghan. In the meantime he is being permitted to address a meeting, and to testify before the Irish Investigation Committee.

FARROW'S BANK CASE.

REDUCTION OF MR. FARROW'S BAIL REFUSED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Jan. 20.
Recd. 4-45 Jan. 23.

The Farrow's Bank case was resumed today at Guildhall. Mr. Walter Jones joint manager of the cheapside branch said that when he was asked by the board to sign the 1919 balance sheet he protested knowing that his colleague Mr. Keogh had refused but on Mr. Hart assuring him that proper allowances had been made for bad and doubtful debts he signed. He also signed the 1920 balance sheet after again receiving assurances that everything was correct. Mr. Sidney Witherby an audit clerk in the cheapside branch testified to seeing Mr. Hart and nobody else make entries in the private ledgers. Witness was shown the balance sheets and pointed out corrections in Mr. Hart's writing including readjustment of profit and loss account.

Application for reduction of Mr. Farrow's bail to have thousand pounds was opposed by the prosecutor in view of the gravity of the charges and refused.

Mr. Riche, a member of firm of Messrs. Norton Read and Co., said that after he was elected director of the Farrow's Bank he examined the books. When he evinced a desire to see the investment books he was saw Mr. Hart five days later when Mr. Hart's room and were inaccessible as Mr. Hart was at the time on a motor tour. He saw Mr. Hart five days later when Mr. Hart refused to produce books but latter afterwards did so on Mr. Farrow's instructions. Examinations of these books convinced Mr. Riche that the Bank was insolvent. Witness expressed opinion that they could then have paid five shillings in pound. Case was adjourned until Monday.

U. S. TRADE RETURNS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 22.
Recd. 4-45 p.m., Jan. 23.

Washington, Jan. 22.—Exports for the last year amounted to 8,228 million dollars and iports to 5,279 million dollars, being the increases of 308 million dolars and 1,375 million dollars respectively as compared with the figures for 1919. December's figures were 720 million dollars and 266 million dollars respectively.

SIR V. CHIROL ON MODERATES' TASK.

DIFFICULTIES OF POPULAR DEMAND

FIGHT AGAINST GANDHI-ISM"

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Jan. 19.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Jan. 22.

In the course of a third article in "The Times" Sir Valentine Chirol deals with the elections in Bombay, the tasks before the Councils and the difficulties to be surmounted. He pays a tribute to the loyal work of the civil service in reddering possible the holding of the elections within a year of the passing of the Government of India act.

With regard to Non-Cooperation he emphasises that much will depend on the staying power of the Moderates whose political capacity is now to be practically tested and upon the statesmanship and breadth of vision of the Government in adapting the spirit and methods of British rule to the new conditions. Sir Valentine Chirol points out that not the least of the Indian Ministers' difficulties will arise out of the popular demand, regardless of the cost for immediate expansion of the transferred services and a hasty reversal of the policies, such as regulation and taxation of the licensing trade keen, which would have serious fiscal as well as social bearings. These issues must raise the question of revision of the financial arrangements between the provincial and the central Governments, which certainly do not err even now on the side of generosity to the provinces and the Secretary of State as well as the Government must then give move attention than they seem hitherto to have done to the implications of the Esher Report and military strain on Indian revenue as well as to their disastrous currency and exchange policies, which in the judgment, not only of the Indians, bear the stamp of powerful selfseeking interests at home or, on a more charitable assumption, of gross incompetency.

The Moderates are evidently bent on pressing upon the Government other equally serious but more sentimental claims which, however unpalatable they may be, to British opinion, must be faced.

In this connection Sir Valentine Chirol summarises the views expressed to him by the Indian Moderates, who are playing a leading part in the fight against Ghandhism and Non-Cooperation. Sir Valentine Chirol says the Moderates declare it to be their duty to give a practical expression to the Indian feeling with regard to Amritsar unless the Government gives clearer proofs of its conviction that terrorism and humiliation are repugnant to the principles of British policy and that the British officials importing them into methods of administration cannot hope to escape on the mere plea that they acted to the best of their lights.

"STOP GREEK OPERATIONS!"

"RESTORE SMYRN AND THRACE TO TURKEY!"

LONDON MOSLEM LEAGUE'S LETTER TO PREMIER.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, Jan. 21.
Recd. 1 p.m., Jan. 23.

The Committee of the London Moslem League has sent a letter to Mr. Lloyd George, urging stoppage of the Greek operations in Asia Minor and restoration of Smyrna and Thrace to Turkey.

MR. A. K. WRIGHT.

ELECTED DIRECTOR OF P. & O. BANKING CORPORATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 20.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Jan. 22.

Mr. A. K. Wright General Manager of the Royal Bank of Scotland has been elected Director of the Peninsular and Oriental Banking Corporation. The West End branch is being opened.

COALS STEAMERS TO RUN FROM CARDIFF TO BOMBAY & SINGAPORE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 21.
Recd. 12-30 p.m. Jan. 22.

In connection with the chartering of British tonnage to carry coals to the Eastern ports it is now announced that coal steamers have been secured to run from Cardiff to Bombay and Singapore at twenty shillings a ton.

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION MATCH

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 22.
Recd. 4-45 p.m., Jan. 23.

An amateur international association match between Wales and England played at Wolverhampton resulted in a win for Wales by 2 goals to nil.

REDUCTION OF BRITISH TROOPS IN INDIA.

"DAILY TELEGRAPH'S" HYSTERICS

"A DEADLY STROKE AT INDISPENSABLE MECHANISM."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 20.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Jan. 22.

In the course of an alarmist leader entitled "Are we giving up India?" the "Daily Telegraph" describes the decision to reduce the army in India as astounding. The paper declares that responsible authorities are opposed to reduction of British troops, which was carried in the Viceroy's Council by the votes of the non-official and Indian members on the ground of economy The "Telegraph" says that apart from the direct consequences of this ill-conceived policy, a very grave issue is involved. Hostile critics of the Montford Scheme will naturally assert that the Indians have used their new powers to aim a deadly stroke at the indispensable mechanism on which British authority rests and the safety of India depends.

The journal points out that the moment is most inopportune for reduction in view of the activity of the agitators in India and the Bolshevist descent into Persia. The trouble may any day become acute, demanding prompt employment of all our military resources in India. If these which are scarcely adequate at present are rendered inadequate, troops unseasoned an illequipped for campaigning in Asia will have to be rushed out from home. The whole question of our relations with India is at stake. We cannot continue our work in India unless we can maintain respect for our authority and security for our European fellow-subjects. If we really think our mission of usefulness in South Asia is ended we should prepare to withdraw very speedily, but if we are determined still to discharge the high duties o guardianship and supervision there mus be no playing with a suicidal policy. There should be no reduction of our armed forces below the necessary minimum.

INTERNATIONAL OPIUM CONVENTION.

SWEDISH REPRESENTATIVE SIGNS 1914 PROTOCOL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 20.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Jan. 22.

Stockholm.—The Swedish representative at the Hague has signed the 1914 supplementary protocol to the International Opium Convention of 1912.

PEACE TREATY AND GERMANY.

FRENCH ATTITUDE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Jan. 21.
Recd. 4-45 p.m., Jan. 23.

The French newspapers continue to urge a strong attitude towards Germany. Commenting upon the German semi-official statement, the "Petit Journal", for example, says that while France is prepared at present to demand only a part payment of her debt and even contemplates the possibility of relinquishment of a portion of it, Germany threatens to break off conversations failing the Fresh concessions entailing revision of the most essential clauses of the peace treaty. The journal says that Germany's attitude renders hope of the avoidance of resort to force most unlikely.

SHOCKING RISE IN GAS PRICE

GREATER THAN WAR TIME ADVANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 22.
Recd. 4-45 p.m., Jan. 23.

The Londoners were to-day shocked to hear that the price of gas was being raised by ten pence to 5/6d. per thousand cubic feet as from Tuesday. This is a greater advance than was made at any time during war. It is stated to be due to the slump in coke trade. The price in 1914 was 2/8d.

"STILL NO PEACE!"

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

M. BRIAND'S STATEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 21.
Recd. 11 a.m., Jan. 23.

The Chamber to-day, passed a vote of confidence in the Briand Government by 475 votes to 68. The vote of confidence was followed by a statement by M. Briand, characterising the present fixation of the total indemnity as a fool's bargain and emphasising the determination of France to enforce the Treaty to the letter, exhausting every means of conciliation before restoring to force. M. Briand said he was confident of the Allied solidarity, but if France were left alone to face the probable German aggression, she would not hesitate to take her own measures.

M. BRIAND'S STATEMENT.

FRANCE CLAIMS ALL HER RIGHTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Jan. 20.
Recd. 11 a.m., Jan. 23.

In the course of his statement in the French Chamber, M. Briand said there was still no real peace with Germany Security could only be obtained by France if Germany were disarmed. M. Briand urged the necessity for prompt peace with Turkey, and said it was impossible for France to recognise the Soviet Government. He emphasised the need for reducing the French army to the strict minimum, thus economising the national finances. was essential that France should no longer bear the cost of reconstruction due from Germany. France was not placing obstacles in the way of Germany's prompt recovery, but prosperity of the aggressors contrasting with the ruin of the victors would be a challenge, which France could not accept. France claimed all her rights, which could only be attained in close accord with the allies. They were firmly confident that their great friend and ally Great Britain would help them with her whole strength and nothing could longer impair the relations between the two countries. It was intimate Anglo-French union which assured the peace of the world. He was confident that the United States would support the French in the matter of reparations.

NEW FRENCH CABINET.

SPEEDING UP REPARATIONS NEGOTIATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Jan. 20.
Recd. 10 a.m., Jan. 22.

With the advent of the new French Ministry, the reparations negotiations, which began at Brussels before Christmas, are being speeded up in Paris in the hope of finding a practical solution, which will enable the Allies' chiefs to reach a decision at the forthcoming conference.

The papers in Paris to-day declare that the Allied experts have drafted and signed the recommendations to the Supreme Council that Germany should pay five minimum annual instalments of £480 millions sterling. This programme was drawn up without the assent of the German delegates whose chief, Bergmann, refused to agree to the amount. The "Echo de Paris" says that if the payments are not forthcoming, the customs will be seized and certain monopolies taken over or formed.

INTERNATIONAL FOOTBALL.

FRANCE BEATS SCOTLAND.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Jan. 22.
Recd. 4-45 p.m., Jan. 23.

Twenty thousand people were present at Inverleith to witness the match between France and Scotland.

Stiff wind was blowing across the pitch. Scotland had much the better of the play during the opening half. Their forwards packed and combined nicely, but the passing of the backs frequently broke down. Just before the interval. Billac crossed Scotland's line with an unconverted try. A desperate struggle was waged in the second half. The Scottish forwards in vain strove to equalise, but the French defence held out.

The French backs played magnificently, having heels of the Scottish, while the strong Scottish pack found themselves well held by the opposing forwards.

AUSTRALIAN CABINET NOT RESIGNED.

OPPOSITION DECLINE TO TAKE OVER GOVT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 21.
Recd. 1 p.m., Jan. 23.

Vienna.—The resignation of the Cabinet and general strike, foreshadowed for the 20th, have not yet materialised. There is intense disappointment at Britain's inability to grant a loan. Popular demonstrations are being held against profiteers. One procession carried a gallows for profiteers through the city and apprehensive profiteers are fleeing in panic. Meanwhile, workers have granted the Cabinet an extension of time to reduce the prices, with a view to suspending indefinitely the Sword of Damocles over the members of the Cabinet as the opposition decline to take over Government.

HISTORY OF TURKEY.

CHIROL STILL CHIROLLING.

SULTAN'S CLAIM TO KHILAFAT DENIED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Jan. 22.

Addressing a meeting of the History Union of the Madras Christian College, Sir Valentine Chirol traced the history of Turkey and pointed out that the Sultan's claim to the Khilafat was never recognised. He spoke of the attempt made by Hamid to extend the spiritual power of the Sultan to make up for the loss of temporal power brought about by the pan-Islamic movement. Sir Syed Ahmad, founder of the Aligarh University, proved that the Sultans had no claim to the Khilafat. Alluding to the activities of the young Turks, he said they borrowed all the ideals from the Germans, and their movement ceased to be an Islamic movement. Crescent was not their emblem, but wolf which was the emblem of the old Turkish tribe before they came into contact with the Mahomedans. These young Turks believed that they would share with Germany the world dominion, which Germany set to win before the war. So Turkey entered the war without any reason. The speaker pointed out the British policy which was aimed to save Turkey and to make her stand on her own legs.

MR. CHURCHILL TO SUCCEED LORD MILNER

A DEFINITE ANNOUNCEMENT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 21.
Recd. 6-30 p.m., Jan. 22.

It is now definitely anounced that Mr. Churchill will succeed Lord Milner at the Colonial Office.

WORK BEFORE MR. CHURCHILL.

STATUS OF COLONIAL OFFICE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 19.
Recd. 12 noon, Jan. 22.

Emphasising the growing importance of Imperial matters "The Times" suggests the titles of Imperial Office and Secretary of State for Imperial affairs for Mr. Churchill and the Colonial Office. The status of the Colonial Office depends on Mr. Churchill. If he shows conspicuous fitness for the post of British Minister to the Dominions, the Dominion Premiers at the next meeting may be content to let well alone, but if the premiers show preference to have the Dominion affairs removed from the scope of the Colonial Office, there is no doubt that that will be done. In any case Mr. Churchill's work will be great. Egypt offers him the difficult task of following the path of self-control and the insight of Lord Milner. Moreover, he might devote his whole energies for years to the revision of commercial relations between Britain, the Crown Colonies and the lesser dependencies.

MR. CHURCHILL'S APPOINTMENT.

PROPOSED CREATION OF IMPERIAL GENERAL STAFF.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Jan. 22.
Recd. 4-45 p.m., Jan. 23.

The "Times" declares that Mr. Churchill's appointment to the colonial office is thought in many quarters to involve creation of an independent air minister.

Writing in this connection sir W. S. Brancker urges creation of an Imporial General Staff on which army navy and air may be represented. He expresses opinion that the surest road to economy is the placing of distribution of available funds in the hands of a really expert management who will realise the exact value of each arm in the general scheme of defence. Sir W. Brancker declares that the future of Britain lies in air while the retrograde policy of reversion to non-progressive system of separate naval, military and air services would spell Britain's ruin in future and must be resisted at all costs.

BRITISH DELEGATION TO PARIS CONFERENCE.

QUESTION OF REPARATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 22.
Recd. 4-45 p.m., Jan. 23.

Reuter learns that the British delegation to the Paris Conference leaves to-morrow for Paris. Mr. Lloyd George is accompanied by Sir Philip Sassoon, Sir Maurice Hankey and Sir Philip Kerr. Lord Curzon is accompanied by Sir Tyrrell Crowe and others. With regard to reparations Lord Dabernon declared that the prospects of reaching a satisfactory agreement were now particularly good.

A SPIRITUAL MOVEMENT.

THE CALL OF DUTY AND HONOUR.

WILL THE STUDENTS RESPOND?

STUDENTS' PUBLIC MEETING.

A meeting of the Bombay Students was held at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall on Sunday evening. Mr. G. B. Deshapande presiding, when Mr. V. J. Patel was the principal speaker on Non-Co-operation.

Mr. Patel said he had been talking to large audiences in his vernacular, and it seemed to him as if he had forgotten the English language—and he was not sorry for it—but at the request of the audience he was going to speak half in Gujrathi and half in English. He did not think that it was necessary to speak any more on the Non-Co-operation for the question had been before them since September last when the Special Congress was held. The students of Calcutta, who had left their colleges numbering about eight thousand, were a great credit to the country and he hoped that in the next few days all the colleges there would be emplied. His sincere congratulations to the Calcutta boys—young men—who had come to the help of their country in its honour of need. He did not know whether the students of Bombay would follow the noble example of Bengal's young men; and if they were going to follow that example he would warn them against some of the tactics employed in Calcutta. Thus was a spiritual movement and was of a non-violent character. In a spiritual movement there was no room for violence, and they had been told by their friends in and out of reason that it was impossible to attain liberty without bloodshed. But Indians wanted to teach to the world that it was possible to attain Swarajya without shedding a drop of blood; and they were going to do it. If they committed any violence they would lose the sympathies of their supporters, and they would strengthen the hands of their enemies for by resorting to violence they would be putting themselves below the level of their opponents. This was a movement for justice and how can the question of violence come at all in such a movement? The Congress required the utmost sacrifice from everyone and they were required to sacrifice and exert as much as they had to do for the salvation of their own souls. And this sacrifice was required of every man, woman and child in India. Violence in any form would give a handle to Government to supress the movement, and if they kept themselves aloof from it he was sure they would win.

AIM OF PRESENT EDUCATION.

In every country where there was democracy the education of the children was in the hands of the people themselves but in those countries where the people were the masters the quality and quantity of the education imparted to the people was not in accordance with the needs of the people, but in accordance with what the rulers wished. The quantity and quality of education now given were both poor and the one aim of it was to make the foreign rule permanent in India. The speaker then read out from "The Resurraction of Hunuary" excerts pointing out how education in Ireland was against the national genius of the people, and was designed to emasculate the people both in mind and body. The Irish had therefore their own system of education. If there was no proper response to the call of the Congress he would not be surrised because the system and the education which was crammed in them was of that debasing sort, which induced them to remain aloof from all national movements. The idea of the Congress resolution was that all those who left their schools and colleges should be provided with national institutions for imparting education so that they should not be without education. The Calcutta Congress did not mention in so many words that Swaraiya was to be obtained within twelve months.

CONGRESS MANDATED.

At the Nagpur Congress, however, they came to the conclusion that they must concentrate all their efforts in attaining Swaraj within one year; therefore there was no option left to the leaders but to suspend all their activities, and the students had to do their share of the work. The Nagpur Congress resolution called upon the students "to leave the colleges and it was a mandate; it was no longer a request; it was no longer an advice; but it was a mandate from that body which they all respected since the Calcutta Congress the situation had changed and, therefore, there was the mandate of the Congress. They had to leave the colleges and schools irrespective of consequences." They had not to consider the consequences, what their parents, or friends would think or whether they would starve—they had to obey the Mandate. If the students felt that the education was degenerating them, they should leave the colleges. The leaders of the Congress felt that. The questions they should ask themselves were: Were they Indians? Did they feel for their country? Did they realise their present degradation. Were they prepared to work for their country? Were they prepared to go to the villages and there rouse the masses to the character of a Government which had perpetrated the Punjab atrocities?

INDIA'S NEED.

Considering all these things were they prepared to give some months of their lives to the country? If these students shut up their books and edoucated the masses to the present conditions, he had not the least doubt that India would soon be free. But whether the students joined them or not, the leaders of the Congress were prepared to work and die for their country. The students had to devote themselves to Non-Co-operation work after having the educational institutions. The leaders were prepared to do all they could to obtain Swaraya within one year and they would concentrate all their efforts to that end. If they had Swarajya they could have a national system of education, arbitration courts and everything they required and it was no use fitting away their energies on non-essentials. Were they prepared to leave their colleges? Did they feel the call of their country, their conscience, and their duty? If they felt then they must hasten the day of liberty by leaving their schools. In the development of their countries the Egyptian and Hungaran students had no mean share. They were the pioneers of the movement. What had they done in England? They had left their colleges and joined the army and gone to the trenches? Indians were not asked to do it. They were asked to leave their colleges and join the army of national workers, not to kill with their swords but to work for their country. They should even kick at the educational facilities that would be offered to them by the national institutions and do the work of educating the masses for their country. But the whole object and the spirit of the Congress resolution were that students should come out of their colleges and join the national army. Mr. Jayaker who had suspended his practice was going to start a sort of mission to enable the young men to go to the villages and work there for their country. They had not to think of the consequences; Mr. Jayaker might suspend his practice, or take it up again as Mr. Belvi did; therefore they must be unmindful of the after results. If the speaker were a student he would leave the college at once and study the Congress resolutions and digest them properly, and would then do his work of building up the nation.

WORK BEFORE STUDENTS.

They uust go into the villages, meet the people and tell them that their conscience did not allow them to join the state-aided colleges, and that they were working for their country. He was sure in one week the villagers in that case would rise to the call of the nation. The students should explain to them the syste of Government by which they were dominated for the last 150 years, the Punjab atrocities and many other things, and thus ronse them. India was one of the wealthiest. Countries in the world. Now it was one of the poorist countries in the world now. Their education and sanitation were bad. If the tuming millions once made up their minds to throw off the foreign yoke, nothing would be impossible for them. Under the impulse of patriotism and the vision of Swarajee, everything was possible. The students could spread the gospel of temperance, and make the work of Mr. R. P. Paranjpye impossible. Mr. Paranjpye wanted to pay the tracters an adequate pay and introduce compulser education—but the Government would ta us much as they liked from the finances for Police and other reserved subjects, and leave the balance to the ministers. If the students stopped the Excise revenue the ministers would have come to the councils to ask for increased taxation, and the latter would do it, for all the councillors were elected in the same way as Mr. Paranjpye was; they were all birds of the same further. But it was not the Councils which paid the taxation, the people did it. The students could then teach the people not to pay the taxation, the people did it. The students could then toach the people not to pay the taxation. There has a lot of work to do and they wanted men to do that work. He asked them to leave the college at once not to care for educational facilities, and to work for their country.

PROF. KALEKAR.

Prof. Kalekar of the Gujrath National College said he was going to Dharwad as the students in the Karnatak were anxiou to have their schools and colleges and join national institutions. Mahatma Gandhi had the greatest faith in the students of Maharashtra, and were they going to fail him and disappoint him? Mahatma Gandhi was convinced that with the Maratha students at his back, he would be able to get Swarajay for the country in one year. Their response was, however, very poor. This was not the time for thinking, but for acting. They must at once arrive at a decision and leave the college. While the whole country was thinking of Swaraja the poor students were thinking of their wretched degrees? Was that the attitude expected of them? Did they think of their lives, their wifes and children, when they went out to battle? Was the work of thei country not greater than their regress? He asked them to go to the villages and their rouse the people to their duty to the country of their birth, and then they would have no occasion to starve.

Mr. Bhattacharji of Calcutta said he had been asked to go a little slowly, but that was not the time for going slowly. The students who had left their college had now increased in Bombay to more than 100. He did not want their claps merely, but he wanted their real help. They who were born in the land of Tilak and Gandhi would not be worthy of if, if they did not come out of their college at this time. They who attended the conference at Nagpur were bound by the resolutions passed there, and were they going to have the colleges, and imitate the students of Calcutta. He was ashamed to see the bargaining spirit in the students of Bombay, who were not doing their duty by the country of their birth. The waves of nationalism were dashing against the throngs of Bombay and they should rouse themselves and do their duty which was enjoined upon them by the Congress. They should be political Bramhacharins, and if they lived in that simple why, they would not require much money. They should be national soldiers to do the work of their Motherland. The movement in Bengal was of a purely non-violent character and they must also come out of their colleges in Bombay to help their country.

MOULANA SHAUKAT ALI.

Moulana Shaukat Ali said the time had come to make up their minds, and he thought that the students of Bombay would not fail them in this hour. In his heart of hearts he did not think that the students of Bombay were much to blame, because the leaders of Bombay had not paid much attention to the student problem in this city. But the leaders had a feeling that they would not have the least trouble with the Maratha students; he for one had that feeling and he did not know whether it was on account of his love for the leaders, like Lok. Tilak that he thought so. But he was absolutely convinced that the students of Bombay would not give them any trouble. He had the same feeling about the Gujrathi students, because they had been prepared by Gandhiji. There were about eight thousand students in the Bombay colleges and they would all come out he felt sure of that. The difficulty was about the Parsi students, but if the other students came out, he had every hope that his Parsi brethren would also follow suit. The first battle for the liberty of India, for Swaraja, and for the Punjab attrocities, had been fought at Rai Barelly by the Kissans. Though they numbered several thousands and though 40 to 50 of them were killed and a few more wounded they never inqured and boy. They were strong enough to kill the few policemen who fired at them; they were strong enough to kill the Europeans; and they were strong enough to burn the bungalows. But not a single policeman was killed, not one European was killed and not one bungalow was burnt. He was proud of that achievement (applause). He appealed to Indians not to lose their temper when Government came to attach their property when they withheld their taxes.

A PASSIONATE APPEAL.

To teach the people to do that, they would require workers, and he appealed to the students to make up their minds for a year to give their best to it! He asked the students to make their minds to give one year of their life to the country! They must be recruits to the great army of national workers, so that they could get Swaraja in the near future. History was being made now and the time for talk had gone by. Any students who took any degrees from the Government universities now, would be branded as traitors to their country. (Applause). If Indian students had any regard for their country and for the honour of their women they must come out of their classes. When the time came Mahomedans would ask their women to come out of their purdah and work for their country, so that the young men might be ashamed of themselves. The time had come for the young men to come out of their colleges, and if they did not do that Moslems would ask their women to come out and put the men to shame. (Applause). If Mahomedan women came out of the purdah it would mean a tremendous change. He appealed to the students to come out and to do their best for the country. He appealed to them to think of their country, of their Motherland, of their faith, and be non-cooperators and leave their colleges, and work for their country. (Loud Applause).

Mr. Deshapande then put a resolution to the meeting appointing a Non-Cooperative board to carry out the work, whic was passed. He said since the last many years he had been a Non-Cooperator in regard to schools and colleges, and he was instrumental in encouraging Prof. Kaletker to give up his legal studies and join the national movement. Mr. Kaletker had worked all over India, for his country and even Rabindranath Tagore and Gandhi spoke in the highest terms of his work, and he was proud of him. He then gave another instance of a boy called Narayan who had worked with Gandhi in Champaran so earnestly that Mr. Gandhi was unwilling to part with him. He had worked himself into the hearts of the people in Champuran and Government had to requision the Defence of India Act to remove him from that place. That day a local paper had expressed its devilish and unholy glee that only one boy had responded to the call of Mr. Gandhi for his country; but on Saturday 46 students had come forward and on Sunday 100 had done so; he hoped that more and more would join the number and in a few days the number would be increased a hundredfold. He asked them to follow their leaders, and come out of the colleges and that at once.

There was immense enthusiasm throughout the meeting and at the end of the stirring appeals of the speakers, many students come forward to register their names as Non-Cooperators. At the commencement of the meeting some 126 students had registered themselves as such.

CABLE ITEMS.

The "Evening News" states that six territorial air force squadrons will be formed this summer.

A New York message states that Jack Kearns and Tex Rickard are of opinion that it may be necesary to stage the fight outside the United States owing to the proposal of the boxing commission to limit the admission charge to fifteen dollars. The date July 2nd, however, which was fixed ands.

It is officialy announced that the cost of iving figures show that the reduction has been eleven points during the last two months and a further substantial reduction is anticipated.

K. 5 LOST.

WITH THE COMMANDER.

ALSO ALL HANDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 22.
Recd. 2-15 p.m., Jan. 23.

The Admiralty announces total loss of the submarine K 5 with Commander Gaimes, D.S.O., and all hands on January 20th at the approach to the Channel.

A later message says it is believed that the submarine was manned by six officers and fifty men. The K. class are big fleet submarines, capable of cruising the sea with a Grand Fleet. They have an average length of 340 feet and 33 feet deam. They are armed with four inch and threeinch gun and also with an anti-aircraft gun. They are driven by geared turbines from oilfired boilers. The surface speed is 24 knots and submerged speed ten knots. It is understood that the disaster occurred about hundred miles from Lands End.

SENATOR BORAH'S RESOLUTION.

FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEES FAVOURABLE REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 21.
Recd. 6-30 p.m., Jan. 22.

A Washington message states that the Senate Foreign Relations' Committee has returned a favourable report on Senator Borah's resolution in favour of negotiations between the United States, Britain and Japan, with a view to the reduction of naval programme.

Instead, however, of negotiations originally proposed for fifty per cent. reduction during the next five years the proposed negotiations provide for such reductions as could be agreed upon. It was decided not to include France and Italy in the scope of negotiations.

The resolution of Mr. Walsh, that the United States have an American representative on the Disarmament Commission of the League of Nations, was defeated by 8 votes to 3.

MR. JAYAKAR SUSPENDS PRACTICE.

We understand that Mr. M. R. Jayakar has decided to suspend practice from today. Mr. Jayakar will, during the period of his withdrawal from the bar devote himself to constructive educational work in Bombay. We understand he has been offered the honorary Principalship of a College, which some educationists of distinction and experience are thinking of starting in Bombay. The College will have a literary as well as an industrial side. It is very probable that Mr. Jayakar will accept the offer. Mr. Jayakar has been the founder and was for a time the Principal of the Aryan Education Society's High School before he joined the bar, and we are glad to have him back again in the educational field. To devote his entire time to education Mr. Jayakar is now absolutely free, except for two heavy legal engagements, one at Nagpur, and the other at Sholapur, from which he can not suddenly withdraw without detriment to his clients' interest, but the fees in which he intends to devote to the purpose of national education.

(Continued from Column 6.)

sular and cannot leave the usual groove of thought. Their time is not their own The dust and heat of controversy is distracting and destructive of concentration. It is not, therefore, surprising that so few of the Indian leaders have to say something new, something worth hearing on the problems of humanity. So far as I know it is only Mrs. Besant, Mr. Gandhi, Mr Tilak and Mr. Arabindo Ghose who have given us their outlook on the question confronting mankind. We may leave the names of Mrs. Besant and Mr. Ghose aside as not bearing upon our subject here. While both Tilak and Gandhi have delivered their message to mankind each has done so in a characteristic way. Mr. Tilak's message is general; Mr. Gandhi's particular. With his intellectual sweep Mr. Tilak absorbed in his own brain the culture of the East and the West and has given us the Gospel of his *Karma-yoga*. Mr. Gandhi has put all the institutions and leading thoughts of the modern civilisation to the touchstone of his truthful, pure and loving heart and has condemned them as grossly material. To the nations, madly careering after senses, Mr. Tilak cries 'halt' and bids them look inward. Mr. Gandhi also would stop them and tell them to reform their life and institutions. Mr. Tilak gives them the key to introspection and self-elevation in "work without motive Mr. Gandhi calls upon them to destroy the machine-made, machine-dependent and machine-making soulless civilisation and on its ruin build a purer, grander and simpler life. The intellectual boldness of Mr. Tilak had enabled him to free himself from the shackless of all commentators and study the message of Lord Krishna at first hand while the moral intrepidity of Mr. Gandhi sweeps aside all cant and booklore and unfaulteringly examining each detail of modern life and civilisation, accepts or rejects it according as it agrees with his basical ideals. In the enforced leisure of Mandalay, Mr. Tilak has given his message that intellectual setting without which no message, however grand, can expect to stand permanently; happy would be the day when some follower of Mr. Gandhi presents his master's thoughts to the modern world with all the intellectua paraphernelia of science, Ethics and Philosophy.

D. V. ATHALAYE.

LOKAMANYA TILAK AND MAHATMA GANDHI.

A STUDY.

I propose, in this short article, to compare some of the characteristic and distinguishing features of the personalities of Lokamanya Tilak and Mahatma Gandhi. I am sure your readers would appreciate this study.

It goes without saying, that the lives of both were dedicated to the cause of their country. Mr. Tilak felt the call come while yet a college-student. Immediately on passing his LL.B. examination, he set his back on the emoluments of the legal profession and the prospect of becoming a High Court judge and became a poor schoolmaster. He resisted, also, that still greater attraction of the career of a scholar, poring over volumes and making immortal researches—a task for which he was eminently qualified—and unreservedly accepted the life of a public man, so wasteful of time and productive of ephemeral literature. "It is the freshest, unsmelt flowers that are to be laid at the feet of God" says Vivekanada. It is also young, talented and enterprising persons who should dedicate their lives to the service of their country. The dedication of Mr. Gandhi came a little late but certainly not very late. Mr. Tilak's course appears selfsought an selected; Mr. Gandhi's accidental and providential. Once Mr. Gandhi planted his foot in South Africa, his career was fixed and his heroic work in the land of diamonds will form one of the most splendid and inspiring chapters in the history of India. The struggle in which he was engaged there was eminently spiritual. It was that losing struggle, with its viscisstiudes so precarious that called forth all his moral and spiritual powers. With a small band of desperate and patriotic Indians, surrounded by an extremely unsympathetic and selfish white population, eager to take advantage of every weakness of their opponents, it is small wonder that the struggle was fought by the Indians on the spiritual plane. Mr. Gandhi could not have been the spiritual giant that he is, had he not tested and developed his powers in struggling with opponents who depended on mere physical force. "More important than even the success in our endeavours, is the development of our character, in this struggle. Let success come or not, we have gained by the gain of spirituality." So said he once while referring to the South African struggle. The struggle in which Mr. Tilak was engaged was essentially different from this. It was largely intellectual and spiritual only partially. A vast country governed, recklessly, despotically and unsympathetically by a handful of foreigners, with the people of the soil mostly inert, and the educated class timid, weak and vascillating—such was the India which young Tilak saw. Knowing that he was wanted for the work of uplift, he threw himself heart and soul into the breach. Impatient to get freedom, he wanted all to concentrate on the political issue. The age of consent controversy separated him from the bulk of the Reformers, the circumstances of the Hindu-Mahomedan riots marked him out for bureaucratic attentions. Honours were tried but they did not ensnare him; and then all the concentrated ire of a small but powerful clique of officials burst upon him; that too left him unnerved and undanted. Famine-and plague agitations were followed by others of an equally rigorous character; and then came the Swadeshi movement and then the Home Rule propaganda. It will thus be seen that Mr. Tilak's mission called forth more varied, though perhaps less intense, qualities. Mr. Tilak's career exhibits the tactical cleverness of a politician, the farsight of a statesman, the adroitness of a diplomat, the coolness and profundity of a philosopher and a scholar and the fervid spiritt of a martyr. These different hues, imperceptibly blended with one another, make his character as charming to the historan as the rainbow to tthe artist. Mr. Gandhi' greatness is more uniform. The rigorous discipline with which he has built his character has made him as great and sacrificing in the petty details of his life as in his leadership of his countrymen. His dress, diet, habits, talk,—every movement from him reflects the intense fervour of his luminous spirituality. Mr. Tilak's greatness was the rugged, uneven loftiness of the Himalayas while that of Mr. Gandhi puts us in mind of mountain-fastness with its strongbuilt walls and parapets, every nook and corner properly guarded and utilized for defence. In every day life, Mr. Tilak seemed an ordinary gentleman, with nothing remarkably wonderful about him: It was only when the moment for thought or action came, that you saw him at his best, with his armour on. He never liked to keep the burden of his mail on his person the whole day long. Mr. Gandhi works, in the language of Milton, always "in his great Task-Master's eye." Every small detail of his life, public or private, is to him of the utmost account, to be regulated in accordance with definite principles followed with military rigour. Asleep or aware, walking or talking, in thought or action, he is the same Mahatma, with his eyes fixed on High. This utter holiness of life mellows the dazzling heroic qualities he possesses. For instance, Mr. Tilak's courage dazzled and even blinded, both friend and foe, while the courage of Mr. Gandhi is most delightful to the eye because he has softened it to a point at which we can bear its light. To a Justice Davar Mr. Tilak would reply with proud and flashing defiance. Mr. Gandhi, while equally courageous, would moderate its lustre and purify its glare with the same care with which an Indian physician medicates mercury. Mr. Tilak's utterances of courage seem addressed to others, Mr. Gandhi's sounding out a loud soliloquy while Mr. Tilak is talking to others, Mr. Gandhi only thinks aloud.

On the death of Mr. Tilak just on the eve of the Non-Cooperation campaign, an Anglo-Indian writer remarked that the nation has, by this sad event, missed a titanic struggle between Mr. Tilak and Mr. Gandhi for the allegiance of the masses. Though it is unthinkable that Mr. Tilak and Mr. Gandhi would have quarrelled over the details of the National propaganda, this remark is most just as an admission of the fact that these two were the two most towering leaders of the age. Their leadership, too, reveals certain peculiarities characteristic of the temperament of each. Both of them have been worshippers of their own conscience and had the courage to give a piece of their mind to the people whenever necessary; but they never, like the moderate leaders, have emphasised their disagreement with the people. Both have considered leadership to be the capacity to interpret and appreciate the national sentiment and to conduct it in the most constructive channels. But there has been one difference which marks their individualities. During the last thirty years Mr. Tilak, had, with unerring astuteness, understood the will of the people and has had elasticity enough to interpret it in actions with the result that his leadership had been continuous. Mr. Gandhi, with his hands always on the pulse of the people has not, though in general sympathy and agreement with them, thought it desirable to lead them. When the whole of India was astir and aglow with enthusiasm under the banner of Mrs. Besant and Mr. Tilak, Mr. Gandhi, carried away by his chivalrous regard for the difficulties of John Bull was comparitively silent though fully sympathetic. I am sure, if to-morrow, the way to national freedom is to lie through the Reformed Councils, Mr. Tilak would have been there, at the head of the militant Congressmen, fighting every inch of the ground with his ready, resourceful and astute brain; Mr. Gandhi would very likely retire to his Ashram at Sabarmati. In fact the possibilities of intellectual and moral leadership for Mr. Tilak have been almost immense. Born three hundred years ago, he would have been the Shivaji of the Maratha people, Mr. Gandhi would have contented himself with becoming a Ramdas. Born hundred years hence, Mr. Tilak would be the President of the United States of India; while Mr. Gandhi, if at all he cares to join public movements would be the gentlest but most uncompromising opponent of Capitalism. To take yet one instance more, in the 8th century Mr. Tilak would have been the Shankaracharya of those times driving Buddhism out of India with all the weapons of his wonderful scholarship; Mr. Gandhi would, instead of fighting intellectually, have assimilated in his character, the noblest features of Buddhism and Neo-Hinduism. There is no limit to the roles Mr. Tilak would have played; Mr. Gandhi's parts would be few. It is impossible to think of him, as we can think of Mr. Tilak, as the foreign minister of India abroad. What however Mr. Tilak gains in breadth and variety, Mr. Gandhi does in depth and intensity. Hitherto there has been no political fighter who has fought with such wonderfully spiritual weapons. To Mr. Gandhi politics is the handmaid of spirituality; to Mr. Tilak it was, perhaps, the reverse. There has been, I think, no fighter, in the political world in modern history, who has never used a single angry word. Mr. Tilak's love of strong language is well-known. He never hit below the belt but he gave his opponent no quarter. Mr. Gandhi's political language has always been, the language of a Budha or Christ. Every word he utters, has a blessing behind it and peace before it. It is an honour to the bureaucracy, that their foremost opponent is a moral and spiritual giant. Fortunately for him, wherever he has led movements, he has been from the very start the undisputed leader. In his South African struggles, where Mr. Gandhi forged his spiritual weapons he was the unquestioned leader of a small group of Indians nobly though hopelessly trying to assert their manhood; when he returned (1914) to India to his own province, the throne of political leadership at Ahmedabad was empty. His leadership of the Non-Cooperation propagnda, too, is absolute and he has no second; Mr. Tilak's career, however, has been one of storm in which he had to work against a strong combination of leaders from whose views he differed. In the very beginning of his political career in the early nineties, he had to put up a strong fight against such stalwarts as Ranade, Telang, Mehta and Bhandaskar, while the second rank of leaders too contained such brilliant personalities as Agarkar and Chandavarkar. In the essentially spiritual fight of to-day, the brilliant galaxy of intellectual leaders has to sit at the feet of the towering spiritual personality of Mr. Gandhi and the only leader who possessed, in a preeminent degree that spiritual spark which has made Mr. Gandhi, invincible, has, unfortunately for Mr. Gandhi and for us all, passed away on the fateful 1st of August 1920!

The general run of political workers all over the world have so little to say to humanity at large. To suffering, struggling and questioning humanity they have no message; what little they teach, is only indirectly as a result of the better part of their activities. Their minds are in-

(Continued in Column 4.)

THE CALL OF MOTHERLAND.

WILL STUDENTS RESPOND?

"ACT AND PROVE YOURSELF INDIA'S WORTHY SONS."

STUDENTS' ENTHUSIASTIC MEETING.

At the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall on Saturday evening. Mr. G. B. Deshpande of Belgaum delivered a lecture on "Their Immediate Duty before the students of Bombay" Mr. V. J. Patel presiding.

Mr. Deshpande said he had always taken the keenest part in all their national struggles, but on this occasion he felt that on him lay a great responsibility. They knew the origin of Non-cooperation and why it came into operation. They had tried all the means available; they had cooperated for a good many years, and their only conclusion was that it was impossible to cooperate with their present rulers. Without going into the past history, from the recent occurrences they would find that they could not have any faith in the present Government. If the students thought in a like manner, and they could not do otherwise, then the only way for them to take was to Non-cooperate with Government. The question was how to get their grievances redressed, and what means they were to adopt with that view That was the vital question. Even the Nationalists had some hopes for these many years that the angle of vision of their rulers would change and that they would be more sensible in their relations with Indians, but they were sorely disappointed. They were now firmly convinced that it was foolish and criminal to expect any change for better in their present Government. The cooperators had no new ways and methods to put before the country than those they all had hitherto followed, namely, cooperation; this avenue was, however, now closed to them, because Indians knew that it was criminal to follow it any more now in face of the present circumstances. The only way that was now open to them was non-cooperation. By the Khilafat question and the Punjab atrocities their hearts had been stirred as they had never been stirred before. And now they were determined firmly to end the present system of Government in the next six months, and on the answer of the students to the call of their motherland would depend their success. Did they want Swarajya within the next six months or not? Could they ever forget their grievances, and could they ever forget their sufferings? Indians were fit for full responsible government and they could not accept the statement of their enemies that they were unfit for it.

CO-OPERATION—THE DISCREDITED METHOD.

If they could not obtain it by cooperation, what was their remedy then? They must give up for ever any idea that they could secure Swarajya by mere cooperation. They had no arms, they had no guns; they were unable to attain Swarajya by strategems, or cunning. How could they then get it? That was the question they would have to answer immediately. They had been unable to achieve anything by cooperation in these long years, and it was futile to follow that discredited method any longer. They had searched for other means of attaining their object, but they had been unsuccessful in that, and they had come to the conclusion that only by Non-cooperation would they win Swarajya. The first two steps to take were for the lawyers to give up their practice and for the students to give up their colleges and schools. Coming to students who were studying law, what were the prospects before them, even after passing their examinations, asked the speaker. Most of the pleaders in this country were on the verge of starvation, and were in very indigent circumstances. The problem of how to maintain themselves and their family was always before them. Then where was the use in passing their law examinations, and then starving? It was a lie to say that the pleader's profession war an independent one; they knew very well that it was not. Unless, the student community took part in this national struggle it was impossible for this country to obtain success.

PROMISE TO START NATIONAL COLLEGE.

Only if the young men of this country were willing to sacrifice for their country would they gain any success. He promised to start a national college if the students would only give up their studies in state aided colleges. But let them give up their colleges and that at once. Those who gave up their colleges, the speaker said, he would see that they did not starve. But let the students prove to the world that they were ready and willing to serve their Motherland by making sacrifices. Only by their actions now would they prove themselves worthy sons of India.

CALL TO YOUNG MEN.

Mr. C. V. Vaidya, said their Motherland was in great trouble at the present time and she was calling the young men to come to her help, and their duty to run to her succour was as clear as anything. Only then would they get Home Rule after which they were hankering. Because they were divided among themselves they found it difficult to get the object which they all had at heart. He would ask the students whether they were attending colleges for the sake of mere learning, or for getting their livelihood. If for the former then they could learn in their houses and if for the latter then they had many ways of obtaining their livelihood. He offered to teach them free in any college that might be started for them.

MR. S. G. BANKER.

Mr. S. G. Banker said the Nagpur Congress had clearly laid before them the means they were to follow. They had been told that the present Government rested on mere prestige, and to destroy that prestige was their first object, that could only be done by emptying their colleges. Many merchants had now resolved to give up dealing in foreign goods, and one of them was Mr. L. R. Tairsee. He asked them to study what had taken place in Russia, the fruit of hard and sustained work of many years. In Russia the students resorted to the boycott of Tsarist Government, even women had taken part in that struggle. They could never say that their struggle was fruitless, their work would always bear fruit. The speaker then gave an account of what had taken place in European countries in their national struggle for liberty.

Coming to India he said Indians had lost all power of initiation by the present vicious system of Government. He exhorted the students to go to the villages and there work for the uplift of their fellow countrymen, who were helpless. If they were determined to end this system of Government, if they were determined to obtain Swarajya, then they would not stay for a moment, in their colleges. If they felt the call of their country, if they felt their conscience impelling them to do some work for their motherland then they must at once leave their schools and colleges for the country of their birth. He was deeply convinced that what was required to uplift their country was not industry, but cohesion, unity. They had to learn to act together in all they did. He was proud at the response given by the students of Gujrath, and at the same time he was ashamed of the response of the Deccan students. Was it thus they were going to win Swarajya? He then praised the conduct of the students of Goculdas Tejpal School, who left their school—some of them were only eight years old—irrespective of any arrangement for their prosecution of their studies. Their duty was to answer the call of their motherland irrespective of consequences. He announced that Mr. M. R. Jayakar was going to give up his practice in a short time with a view to open a college where the students will be afforded special opportunities to serve their motherland. He prayed that God might give them strength to act up to their convictions in this crisis.

46 STDUENTS LEAVE COLLEGES.

Mr. Sathe here announced that 46 students had given up their colleges in answer to the call of Mahatma Gandhi.

A student who then spoke said when Shivaji called upon his countrymen to help him in his struggle, the ignorant Mavlis came forward. Were then the students of the present time going to fail to respond to their country's call? Let the student prove to their country that they were ready to sacrifice for her.

Mr. Bhattacharya, a student from Calcutta made an impassioned speech and said they in Calcutta were waiting for their brethren to follow them out of their colleges. Were they going to fail then. He asked them to form themselves into organisations and then carry on propaganda work. Let them give a message of hope to him, that they were also true to their motherland.

DEATH (PREFERABLE TO SLAVERY.

Mr. Patel asked whether it was neccesary for him to speak to them at all. If they wished to remain slaves, then it was no use telling them not to do so. On the other hand if they did not wish to remain slaves, even in that case it was not necessary for him to speak much. If they left their colleges and schools, even if their country were poor they would have no occasion to die of starvation. He asked the students to go about the villages and spread the gospel of swadeshi, temperance and the Congress creed, and they would find that they would never starve. Death was preferable to slavery, and would they like to remain slaves for ever? He thought not.

PRESENTATION OF COLOURS BY THE DUKE.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Jan. 20.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught will present the following units with colours at Rawalpindi:—1st Battalion King's Own Scottish Borderers, 11th Rajputs, 16th Rajputs, 36th Sikhs, 51st Sikhs and 3rd Battalion of the Worcestershire Regiment at Poona, 1-7th Rajputs and 120th Infantry.

INDIA'S STRUGGLE.

MR. PEARSON'S SYMPATHY.

Mr. W. W. Pearson has written to Mahatma Gandhi in the course of a letter: "I am coming back to India with the poet (Rabindranath Tagore) in autumn and I trust that when I reach the shores of India I shall find India free."

"THE GREAT TAMASHA."

A PROTEST RECALLED

"A Pompous Pageant to a Perishing People."—In these words, pregnant with great meaning, the late Lal Mohan Ghose presiding over the 19th session of the Indian National Congress held at Madras, condemned the great Delhi Durbar held at Delhi during Lord Curzon's Viceroyalty. A year before, presiding at the Ahmedabad Congress, Mr. (now Sir) Surendranath Banerjea, declaimed against the function which was soon to have come off, in language, which the much-abused later-day extremist might envy. These utterances of two eminent Bengalees in their own day, have a special bearing upon the extravagant arrangements that are afoot for the Duke of Connaught's visit, and will be found specially interesting reading, in view of the timely criticisms of the "Bengalee", to which reference has already been made in these columns. Said Babu Surendranath Banerjea:—

"It is proposed to celebrate the Coronation by a great Durbar to be held at Delhi in the course of the next few days. The Durbar has been the subject of animated controversy both here and in England. It has been fiercely assailed by critics whose utterances are entitled to respectful attention. One of them has described it as "an act of uncalled-for extravagance", specially out of place at a time when the country is just emerging from the throes of a great famine, when despite the grateful rains which have done so much to improve the situation, there is still a large number of people who are in receipt of famine relief and, when it is proposed to saddle the Indian revenues with the charge of nearly a million sterling, to meet the cost of the efficiency of the reformed British army in India. Of course, there are others who have come forward to defend the Durbar. The "Times" has lent to it its thunderous support and has recorded a vigorous protest against the protestors. His Excellency the Viceroy has himself entered the arena, and in a speech conceived in his best style has defended the Durbar and the policy which it embodies. His Excellency has given us the assurance that the cost of the ceremonial "will be immeasurably less than the dimensions which a too tropical imagination has allowed it to assume and that a great State ceremonial will never have been conducted in India, upon more economical lines." I am not here concerned to defend the possessors of "a too tropical imagination among whom, be it observed, are several Anglo-Indian journalists of note, one of whom at least has not lived in the tropics for many a long year. They are well able to defend themselves and have done so. Despite their protests the Durbar will soon be an accomplished fact, and I do not know that it will serve any useful purpose to refer at length to a controversy which has not uttered the course of events and now possesses more or less an academic interest. It is fast receding into the past and will soon vanish out of the domain of contemporary politics. But the Rulers of India may learn a lesson and may take a warning from the statesmanship of the past. History has condemned with unequivocal emphasis the Delhi Durbar of 1877 as an expensive pageant of doubtful utility. The time has passed by when a mere pageant, calculated to dazzle and to astonish, can leave an enduring impression upon the public mind of India. . . . A mere pageant will not satisfy public opinion. It will emphasize the complaints that have been made. It is indeed an acceptable feature of the Durbar that there is to be an Industrial Exhibition in connection with it where the products of indigenous arts and industries will be displayed. We are grateful to his Excellency for his interest in the development of our national arts and industries and we may be permitted to express the hope that it may lead to abiding results. But that is not enough. The Durbar needs to be consecrated by the touch of a higher statesmanship. If it is to be a great historic event, as it is intended to be, it should form a landmark in our annals—it should be commemorated by some boon which would remind us and our children for all time to come of the occasion, and of the principal actors therein. The pomp and glitter of the show, the fine dresses and equipages, even the Oriental magnificence of the scene, set off to the best advantage by the choicest rhetoric which the resources of the English language can supply, will not avail to rescue the Durbar from the corroding influence of time and oblivion. These things will be swept out of view amid the onward rush of events. They will be forgotten; the historic recollection will retain no trace of them; but the popular concession which enlarges the sphere of a people's rights and enhances their self-respect, or which exacts the purity of the system under which justice is administered and improves its quality, or which again commemorates the grand old precept that "righteousness exalteth a nation" will constitute an enduring monument of the ceremonial, worthy of the highest traditions of British statesmanship in India."

A year later, when the Durbar had come and gone, like any other visitation, Lal Mohan Ghose voiced the feelings of the people even more pointedly.

"A year has now rolled by", said Lal Mohan, "since the great political pageant was held at Delhi against the almost unanimous protests of all our public and representative men both in the press and on the platform. On what ground did they protest? They protested not because they were wanting in loyalty to the Sovereign whose Coronation it was intended to celebrate, but because they felt that if His Majesty's ministers had done their duty and had laid before him an unvarnished story of his famine-stricken subjects in India, His Majesty, with his characteristic sympathy for suffering humanity, would himself have been the first to forbid his representatives to offer a pompous pageant to a starving population. However, our protests were disregarded and the great *tamasha* was celebrated with that utter recklessness of expense which you may always expect when men, no matter however highly placed, were dealing with other people's money and were practically accountable to no one for their acts.

We are all familiar with the financial jugglery which by distributing the expenses under various, and sometimes under the most unexpected, headings, makes it so difficult for ordinary men to find out the total cost of such a pageant. Still whether you estimate that cost by a few lakhs more or less it cannot be denied that if even half of the vast sum spent in connection with the Delhi Durbar had been made over for the purposes of famine relief, it might have been the means of saving millions of men, women and children from death by starvation. "One touch of nature makes the whole world kin", and His Majesty Edward VII, the son and successor of our beloved and revered Queen Victoria, won the hearts not only of his British subjects, but also of the countless millions of his subjects in this country when it became known, that of all the various functions in connection with the Coronation in England, that which specially appealed to the sympathy and interest of the Sovereign was the feeding of half a million of the poor at His Majesty's own expense. Can we doubt, therefore, what His Majesty's own verdict would have been if the true conditions of his Indian subjects had been faithfully laid before him by those who represent him in this country and the Minister whose duty it is to advise him in regard to Indian affairs?

But apart from the enormous expenditure incurred by the Government of India, what has been the result to the independent Native States? . . . It is stated by a retired English covenanted Civil servant of 28 years' service that one State because temporarily bankrupt owing to three causes:—(1) Famine; (2) expenses in connection with the Coronation trip to England; and (3) the still heavier outlay at Delhi. . . . Now let us ask ourselves if anything has been gained by the Delhi Durbar which may even for a moment be balanced against these sad results. But with every desire to take a fair and impartial view of the whole question, I cannot say that this "sable cloud turns forth her silver lining on the night." As to the masses of the people nothing could possibly seem more heartless than the spectacle of a great Government imposing the heaviest taxation upon the poorest population in the world, and then lavishly spending the money so obtained over fireworks and pompous pageants while millions of the poor were dying of starvation. As to the middle classes, the most representative men generally kept aloof and were conspicuous by their absence, and of those who entered an appearance on that occasion most of them came back with bitter memories of the different treatment received by Indians and Europeans both during travelling and at the Durbar itself. . . ."

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

DELHI, Jan. 21.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Messrs. P. E. Percival and J. K. N. Kahraji. both officials are appointed Members of the Legislative Assembly.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Lieut.-Col. E. V. Hugo I.M.S., acts as Principal, Medical College, Lahore vice Col. Sutherland on leave and Major J. J N. Harper I.M.S., officiates as Professor of Medicine. Captain Amir Chand I.M.S., officiates as Professor of Materia Medica. Lieut.-Col. F. H. G. Hutchinson I.M.S., Sanitary Commissioner, has one year's leave. Lieut.-Col. Fry will officiate for him. Rev. E. Bull, temporary Chaplain, resigns service.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Mr. H. A. F. Mothcalfe is appointed Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province. Mr. C. L. S. Russell is confirmed as Resident of Hyderabad. Mr. W. P. Burton is confirmed as Resident of Mysore.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Rai Bahadur J. S. Chakravarty is posted as Deputy Accountant-General, Central Revenues.

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. C. G. Cooper of Messrs. Barry and Co., is appointed Member, Tea Cess Committee, vice Mr. Reynolds who resigned.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Lieut.-Col. J. S. M. Harcourt retires from the Indian Army.

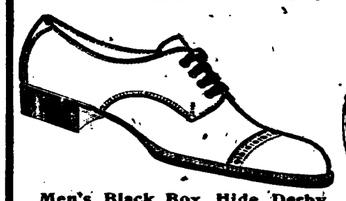
RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. E. Burton officiates as Deputy Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent O. and R. Railway. Mr. R. C. Cass officiates as Works Manager O. and R. Railways.

MUNITIONS BOARD.

Major J. H. Barbir R.A.M.C. is appointed Disposal Officer, Ma[illegible] Stores, Bombay.

SENSIBLE FOOTWEAR AT SALES PRICES



Men's Black Box Hide Derby Shoes, with strong leather soles and heels, will stand the roughest wear and being with broad toes, gives every comfort that a good shoe would give Sizes 8, 9, 10, 11 only.
Usual Price, 25-8 Sale Price, 14-8

Gent's Tan Glace Kid Oxfords, in a light weight with fall round toe and light leather soles and heels.
Usual Price, Rs. 22-8.
Sale Price, 13-12

Ladies Dark Tan Glace Kid Tab Courts, with extra long Tab and trimmed with oblong metal (Bronze) Buckle, and strong leather soles and leather cuban Heels. Usual Price, Rs. 29-12 Sale Price. 19-12

"Keds" Champion Rubber Soled Shoes for Children.

Boys and Youths rubber sole Shoes, in Oxford shape made of strong black Canvas with strong rubber sole. A shoe suitable for Tennis, Gymnastic seaside and deck wear

Size 7 to 10	Usual Price Rs. 4-12	Sale Price Rs. 3-15		
„ 11 „ 1	„ „ „ 5-8	„ „ „ 4-8		
„ 2 „ 5	„ „ „ 6-12	„ „ „ 5-8		

Tan Glace Kid Tab Courts ornamented with covered buckle, plain medium toes and leather sole and heels.
Usual Price Rs. 22-8.
Sale Price Rs. 19-12.

Children's White Canvas Button Boots, Suitable for Boys' and Girls, in natural form shape with strong leather soles and heels.
A nice and comfortable fitted boot for children in Size 7, 8, 9, 10 only.
Usual Price, 10-8 Sale Price, 8-15
Do. For girls only in Brown Glace Kid, size 7, to 10 and 11 to 1 Usual Price 13-8 Usual Price 16-8
Sale Price Rs 10-8. Sale Price Rs. 12-8

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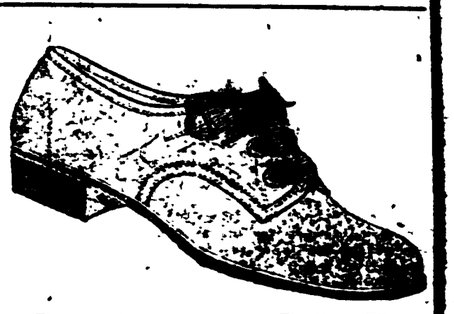

Boy's white canvas Derby Shoe, made of fine quality canvas on wide fitting lash, strong leather soles which will stand roughest wear. Size 7 to 10 only. Usual Price Rs. 7-15
Sale Price Rs. 6-12

Gent's Grey Felt Slippers, very comfortable slippers and well made with leather soles. All size from 6 to 10.
Usual Price Rs. 4-12. Sale Price Rs. 3-12.

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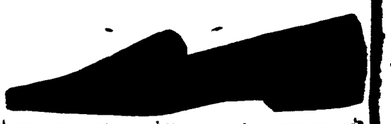
A Good School wear, for children with strong soles; uppers made of superior glace kid, made on roomy last to ensure ease and comfort in only.

Sizes 8, 9,	to 10	Usual Price 12-8	Sale Price 9-15.	
„ 11	„ 11 „	„ 15-8	„	12-8.
„ 2	„ 3 „	„ 19-8	„	15-12

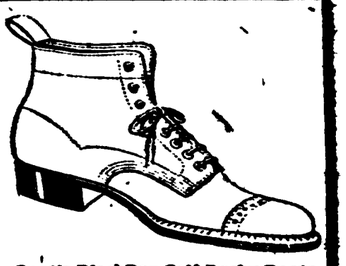
TRY OUR "MARS" OIL FOR WATER-PROOFING BOOTS, SHOES, &c. SALE PRICE.



Gent's Albert Slippers, in morocco calf leather with strong leather sole and flat heel. A strong and durable slipper for hard wear in sizes 10, 11 only
Usual Price 12-8 Sale price 6-8

"Health" Boots, in Black Glace kid fine boots, in medium toe with punched toe caps, and light walking soles A very light and comfortable boot.
Usual Price 29-8 Sale Price 27-12

"Canvas King" Tennis shoes in fine quality canvas with strong chrome soles and leather, well suitable for tennis, etc.
A smart and cheap shoes in all sizes from 5 to 11
Usual Price 12-8 Sale Price 10-12



Gent's Black Box Calf Derby Boots, Similar to sketch, with medium weight soles and heels Smart looking boot for walking purposes
Usual Price 25-12 Sale Price 23-12.

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Similar busts and statues of Mahatma Gandhi, Poet Rabindarnath Tagore, Sir Surendranath Banerjee, Mrs. Beasant, Lord Hardinge, and Lord and Lady Willingdon all of whom gave Mr. Wagh sittings will be available at the above rates.

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As a Tonic it "tones-up" the whole system. As a Restorative it restores lost vitality. As a Blood-builder it enriches and revitalises the blood. And as a Nerve Food it promotes new nerve force.

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We get Run-down because our daily duties cause us to expend more vital energy than the body can replace.

Thus our store of vital energy soon becomes exhausted—we tire quickly—we feel languid and depressed—and a feeling of intense weariness pervades the whole body.

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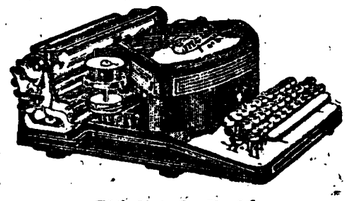

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SCHOOLS IN MOFUSSILS AFFECTED

UNIVERSITY LECTURER RESIGNS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 21.

Babu Hemania Kumar Sarkar, University lecturer in Comparative Philology, has resigned his appointment.

Almost all schools in the mofussils are affected by the students' strike, and a large number of schools are closed.

Addressing students yesterday, Babu Bepin Chunder Pal advised them to keep themselves in Calcutta and place themselves under proper control.

It is stated that Calcutta butchers are not buying cows for slaughter at Kidderpore, Dum Dum and Gouripur markets, the principal centres of supply.

At a meeting of the Bengal Moslem Association, under the presidency of Moulvi Muhammad Emanuddin, resolutions were adopted urging the establishment of an anti-non-cooperation committee to safeguard the Moslem interests and employment of moulvis to preach on the fatal consequences of non-cooperation and distribution of leaflets.

CALCUTTA STUDENTS STRIKE.

CONTAGION WILDLY SPREADING

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 21.

Messages from the Associated Press' correspondents in the mofussil indicate that the example by Calcutta students in withdrawing from schools and colleges is having its effect in the districts. Much excitement prevails in many parts and in some parts students have actually struck.

At Midnapore the first year students of the Midnapore College have ceased attending classes and the governing body have given directions for the college to be closed.

Following a meeting in Mymensingh the youths of the local college and five other schools abandoned their studies and it is not improbable that the institutions may be closed here also.

Two pleaders have suspended practice, including the Secretary of the Mymensingh People's Association.

Similar state of affairs prevails in Krishnagar where some students asked their names to be removed from the college roll.

At Faridpur also they contemplate striking.

NATIONALISATION OF SCHOOLS

NADIAD MUNICIPALITY ACCEPTS OBLIGATON

(From our Own Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 17.

The Nadiad Municipality resolved with regard to the various points raised in the memorandum from the Education Department regarding action of the Municipality of Nadiad In nationalising its schools, that the Municipality has finally decided to nationalise and has already nationalised the schools under its supervision. The Municipality wishes to engage the present or new staff independently of the Government, and to that end is already negotiating with the staff. The Municipality does not desire to draw any further grant from the Government, but proposes to supplement deficit by voluntary contributions. The Municipality will discharge all obligations already incurred in connection with the present staff. The Municipality would like Government to withdraw the whole of the staff within one week of receipt of this, or as soon thereafter as possible. Lastly the Municipality respectfully points out that its action is based upon the expressed wish of the rate-payers and is strictly in accordance with the resolution of the Calcutta Congress reaffirmed at Nagpur.

Regarding the cost of additional police and compensation for damages the Municipality resolved that it is unable to discharge the burden cast upon it. The Municipality begs respectfully to point out that citizens of Nadiad feel aggrieved by the imposition and the Municipality, sharing the views of the citizens, is totally unable to recover the amounts mentioned by the forcible processes.

SUSPENSION OF PRACTICE.

A deputation of Messrs. Gidwani and Yajnik visited Godhra on Saturday last. Their lectures had an immense effect Two pleaders Purshottamdas Shah and Dalsukh bhai Shah have suspended practice.

A meeting of the Gujarat Rajkiya Mandal, held on the 16th instant appointed a working committee to organise formation of a Gujarat Provincial Committee and Sub-Committees. Provisional rules have been drafted and approved. Any village or group of villages with membership of more than twenty-five can have a village Congress Committee. The strength of Provincial Congress Committee is settled at 100, ninety to be elected and ten to be co-operated for the purpose of remedying inequalities.

GUJRAT VIDYALAYAPITH

(From our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 17.

The Senate of the Gujarat Vidyapith has passed a resolution to the effect that the managers and teachers in the Institutions affiliated to the Vidyapith should train students in spinning yarn and that they should get yarn produced by such students as will be found willing in order to put the Swedeshi movement in full swing, and to meet the enormous deficit of yarn in the country, and that the teachers should bring home to the students the necessity of and prepare them even to sacrifice time in order to produce yarn; and recommending schools to begin early teaching of Hindusthani so that introduction of new courses be greatly facilitated.

Both the students and the teaching staff have accepted the resolution with great enthusiasm.

NATIONAL EDUCATION IN BOMBAY.

SCHOOL COMMITTEE FORMED.

A National School Committee to organise the work of Muslim Education in the city of Bombay has been formed. At the first meeting of the Committee it was resolved to establish a new High School at the earliest opportunity. Efforts are being made for securing suitable accommodation for the new school. Already about forty students, mostly of high standards have given in their names indicating to withdraw from Government and Government aided Schools and also some graduates and under graduates have offered themselves to serve in the school. At present the office is located in the Khilafat Office, Bhindi-Bazar, Bombay.

The following are the office-bearers and members of the said committee:—

Seth Mian Mohamed Haji Jan Mohamed Chotani, Seth Haji Yusuf Subani, (President), Mr. M. Pickthall, (V. President). Mohamed Ali Abdul Qadir, (Treasurer), Mr. Moazam Ali (Secretary), Mr. Mohamed Multani Qadri (Assistant Secretary), Mr. Ahmed Haji Siddick Khatri, Maulvi Ahmed Mukhtar Siddipi, Seth Haji Ismail Haji Ahmed, Maulvi Mohamed Ali, Mr. Abdur Rahman Haji Yaqoob, Mr. Abdus-Shakoor Saleh Mohamed, Maulana Shaukat Ali, Mr. Umer Subani, Mr. Hussain A. Lalji, Seth Haji Isa Haji Osman (Poonawala). Sheikh Faizullah Bhoy Hamdani, and Seth Saleh Mohamed Haji Ahmed Noranai.

A DOCTOR ON TRIAL.

ALLEGED INTENT TO CAUSE ABORTION

At the Mazagaon Police Court Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad committed Dr. Joseph De Sylva to take his trial at the fourthcoming criminal sessions of the High Court The accused was charged by Inspector O'Brien of the C. I D. with causing the death of Dorothy Barwick by a rash and negligent act with the intent of causing abortion.

ALLEGED CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST

ACCUSED ACQUITTED

Before Mr. A. H. S. Aston at the Esplanade Police Court Shamlal Jamnadas a Punjabi Commission agent was charged at the instance of Rani Lila Sinha of Lahore with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 138, 213-14. It was stated for the prosecution that the complainant sent to the accused from Lahore war bonds of the face value of Rs. 151,000 with her agent Nobatram Milkiram for selling them in Bombay. The accused was instructed to credit the sale proceeds of the bonds to the complainants account in the Central Bank of India, but instead of doing so he paid the proceeds into his own account at the Tata Industrial Bank Ltd., and refused to pay the amount to her, when asked for. It was stated that for facilitating the sale of the Bonds they were endorsed by her in her agent's name, and the latter had in his turn endorsed them in favour of the accused.

The Magistrate in acquitting the accused observed that there was no criminal intention in depositing the amount with the Bank.

G I P RAILWAY.

IRREGULAR SUBURBAN SERVICE

The following is the copy of a telegram sent by the President of the 6th Joint Conference of Suburban Associations to the Government Railway Board, Delhi:—

Running Great Indian Peninsula Railway Suburban Service hopelessly irregular from first January. Great panic prevails amongst passengers. representations ignored. No change in Railway officials' attitude yet, prompt action imperative, your intervention solicited by wire, letter follows.

MARK TWAIN'S TYPEWRITER.

Mark Twain appears to have been the first distinguished author to purchase typewriter, says the "Manchester Guardian," and a letter typed by him to W. D. Howells on the 9th December, 1874—the very day the machine reached him—is still extant. "I don't know," he tells him, "whether I am going to make this typewriting machine go or not, that last world was intended for n-not; but I guess I shall make some sort of a success of it before I run it very long. I am so thick fingered that I miss the keys You needn't answer this I am only practicing to get three; another slip-up there; only practicing to get the hand of the thing. I notice I miss fire and get in a good many unnecessary letters and punctuation marks. I am simply using you for a target to hang at. Blame my cats, but this thing requires genius in order to work it just right."

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5.	Cylinder head gasket	Rs. 2/-
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7.	Rusco Brake lining set with rivets	Rs. 5/-
8.	Fan belt	Rs. 1/8/-
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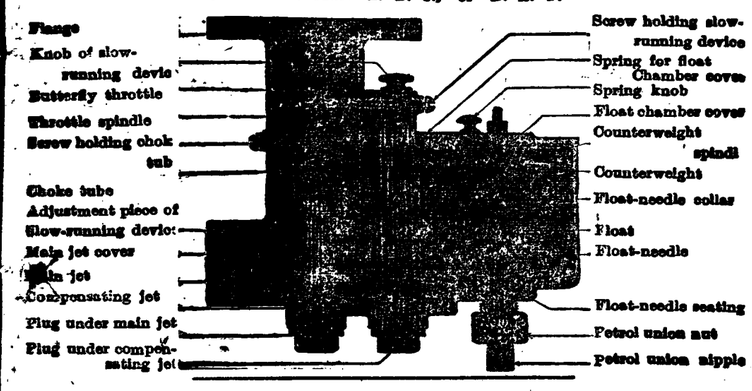

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Literature and Art.

(FROM OUR SUNDAY EDITION.)

LORD ALFRED DOUGLAS.

The Collected Poems of Lord Alfred Douglas. Martin Secker. London.

The various poems written by Lord Alfred Douglas from 1890 to 1919 are collected together in this small volume. Poems they are and not mere verses, which this friend of Oscar Wilde has written. They show how well the seed of the French Decadence Literature has taken root in English literature. Oscar Wilde, Arthur Symons, Lord Alfred Douglas, not to mention scores of other well known names, are the English editions of that essentially French book. What is the Decadence Literature? somebody in India might ask. Well, to give some idea of it, I might say that it is the spirit of *diablerie*, of elaborating simple emotions, of looking at good and evil, at joy and sorrow from a new and individual point of view. It often springs from the mud, but bears maddeningly perfumed flowers. It disdains all acknowledged principles, and so creates a new synthesis of life. The first four lines in the first poem in this volume entitled "Apologia", express pretty well the decadent's creed:—

"Tell me not of Philosophies.
Of morals, ethics, laws of life;
Give me no subtle theories.
No instruments of wordy strife."

What this kind of creature, untrammelled by codes and traditions, wants, is freedom:—

"The fields of Phantasy are all too wide,
My soul runs through them like an untamed thing.
It leaps the brooks like threads, and skirts the ring,
Where fairies danced, and tenderest flowers hide."

These decadents fed up on their own unaisciplined fancies, on moonlight and on the love of imaginary women, are often very exquisite, very delicate in their conceptions. The poem entitled, "Night coming out of a garden" in this volume is such as would have inspired the brush of a Burne Jones or Rossetti. *"Impression de Nuit"* is a fine example of impressionism in poetry.

The sonnet to "The unspeakable Englishman" might appeal strongly to some of the Indian Non-Cooperators, especially the following lines in it:—

"Fool that I was, I loved you; your harsh soul
Was sweet to me: I gave you with both hands
Love, service, honour, loyalty and praise;
I would have died for you! And like a mole
You grubbed and burrowed till the shifting sands
Opened and swallowed up the dream forged days."

There are some translations from Baudelaire, perhaps the chief god of all the English decadents from Swinburne downwards. Among these translations the best one is that entitled "Beaute" for it has retained most the flavour of its French original.

V. B. M.

MONGOLIAN BUDDHISM.

"A TOUR IN MONGOLIA", by Mrs. Bulstrode—Published by Methuen & Co., Ld.

The great European war was preceded by a little war between Mongolia and China, in which Russia encouraged the former to throw off the yoke of the republic. Mrs. Bulstrode was fired by the ambition of making a tour in the disturbed country, but passports were denied to her. She then entered Mongolia without the necessary papers. The only adventure she met with on the way was not connected with either politics or her nationality. One evening she went to see a temple. The guard demanded a heavy perquisite, of which she would give only a portion. He admitted her into the shrine and, while she was inspecting the interior, closed the door and locked it from outside, so that the lady had to spend the whole night as a prisoner in the temple. Next morning the superintendent opened the door and abjectly apologised for the mischievous guard's behaviour. Once in Urga the traveller placed herself under the protection of the Russian ambassador. She was on the whole pleased with the people, of whose manners and customs she gives a charming account. The people are fairly handsome and very hospitable. The great danger that unwary sojourners are exposed to in the city is liability to be attacked by dogs which roam about in packs. A week before Mrs. Bulstrode reached the place, a young Lama who had ventured into the street from his temple was attacked, killed and devoured by the animals. The usual way in which a human corpse is disposed of is to expose it outside the town, and it is devoured by dogs. This way of disposing of a dead body is mentioned in Buddrist works. The religion is in no way responsible for it, as Mrs. Bulstrode seems to suggest. It has not suppressed the custom.

The most interesting chapter in the book to Indian readers is that which throws light on the religion of the people. The head of the Lamas claims to be an incarnation of Taranatha and, like the Dalai Lama would like to be recognised as the temporal as well as the spiritual ruler of the State. Though a monk he claims the privilege of marrying and of keeping his office in his family. Some other Lamas in authority are also allowed to marry. In the chief temple is a four-armed brass image of Buddha about a hundred feet in height. Facing it are placed two thrones, one for the Bogdo, as the ruling Lama is called, and the other for his wife. The image is said to have cost about a million and a half roubles. Mrs. Bulstrode witnessed an archery competition which was attended by the Bogdo and the long procession of Lamas and other worshippers through which he passed. Besides the dress of the monks the clasped hands of the devout worshippers who lined the way would remind one of India. The link which binds together one half of the Continent of Asia was forged by the wearers of the yellow robe in Hindusthan.

"INDIAN & EASTERN ENGINEER."

The January issue of "The Indian and Eastern Engineer" (Calcutta Re. 1) opens with an article on the "Human Waste in Industry" with particular reference to India. "The Centenary of Current Electricity" is an illustrated article dealing with the work of the great scientists James Watt, Volta, Davy, Ampere and others. The Allen Patent Piston and Gapless Ring, an illustrated article, deals with an important development in engine design applicable also to motor engines. Of great interest is an illustrated article on "Wave transmission of Power" through liquids for the future of which very great possibilities are anticipated.

The Motor Section "Indian and Eastern Motors" has with this issue made its appearance as a separate, almost distinct, Journal, and in view of the demand in India for a high class journal on motoring in general, including aviation, marine and commercial motoring it should appeal to a wide circle.

"PARSI PRAKASH."

The "Parsi Prakash" is a record of important events in the growth of the Parsi community in Western India, arranged chronologically. The learned Parsi publisher, the late Khan Bahadur Bomanji Behramji Patel, who was the originator of the "Parsi Prakash" brought out two volumes of this work, the first chronicling the events from the arrival of the Zoroastrians in India (which is commonly believed to be about 1,200 years ago) up to A.D. 1860, and the second from 1860 up to 1880. The last two parts of the second volume, it may be added, could not be published owing to the sudden death of Mr. Patel in August 1908, and they were compiled by his sister in 1911.

Mr. Rustam Barjorji Paymaster who accepted the editing and publishing of the "Parsi Prakash" in 1909 has now completed the third volume in 11 parts, the first part of which was published in October 1912. It is difficult to review this useful publication, in the space at our disposal, recording as it does the manifold activities, in all spheres of life, of an enterprising community. Mr. Paymaster has spared no pains to make it as interesting as possible to Parsi readers.

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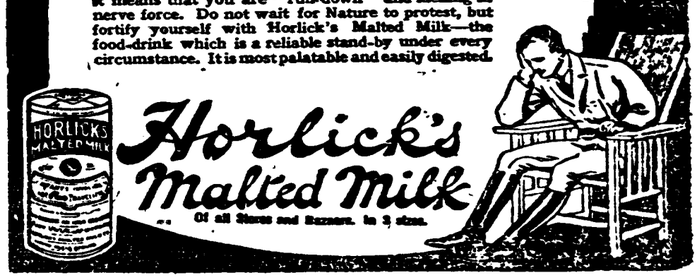

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The shades of night were falling fast
As through an Indian village passed
A youth who bore 'mid doleful cries
A bottle with the strange device,
"S. A. S"

A forehead high, bright eyes beneath
Both confidence in mankind breathe
And like a silver clarion rung
The accents of a foreign tongue,
"S. A. S"

In homes forlorn he saw no light
Of household fires that once were bright
At every door he heard a moan
But one reply he gave each groan.
"S. A. S"

"Oh for a charm!" an old man said,
"Death hovers o'er my daughter's head,
For Fever's jaws are gaping wide."
To which the youthful voice replied,
"S. A. S"

"My child," the mother said, "do rest
Thy feverish head upon my breast."
The maiden while the youth did spy
And took the bottle with a sign,
"S. A. S"

"Beware, O child, thy withered frame!
Beware," said Doubt, "a wizard's game!
Or bid thy parents last good-night."
"Try," cried Faith from heaven's height,
"S. A. S"

At break of day all in a band
The [illegible] of this fever-land
Out to [illegible] prayer
Heard on [illegible] the playful air.
"S. A. S"

A damsel by a rippling fount
Her garden fence did early mount
While in her hand she held, the dame,
The bottle with that loved name,
"S. A. S"

There with the golden beams of day
She mingled the music of her lay
And still in climes both nigh and far
These words drop like a falling star.

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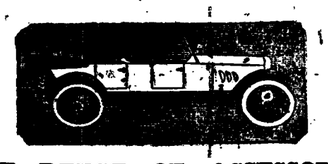

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